

The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published
in Paris.
Printed simultaneously in Paris,
London, Zurich, Hong Kong,
Singapore, The Hague, Marseille,
Miami, Rome, Tokyo.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 32,734 21/88

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1988

ESTABLISHED 1887

Kabul Abandons Border Posts



Afghan guerrillas sorting through supplies abandoned by government and Soviet forces in garrisons along the Pakistan border.

Rebels Plan Siege of Jalalabad

By John Kifner
New York Times Service
PESHAWAR, Pakistan — Weakened by Soviet troop withdrawals, Afghan military garrisons along the border with Pakistan are crumbling in the face of assaults by heavily armed guerrillas, according to Afghan rebel officials and Western diplomats.

Three major fortresses along Afghanistan's eastern border — Jaldi, Chamkani and Barikot — have fallen to the guerrillas, or mujahidin, along with at least half a dozen lesser outposts, according to the rebels.

Leaders of the seven main guerrilla groups based in Peshawar are meeting to plan a siege of Jalalabad, which remains heavily defended. Jalalabad is the major city on the highway leading to the capital, Kabul. The fall of any major city would be crucial to the morale of government troops and tribal leaders still supporting Kabul.

"We're surprised; we expected to take many casualties attacking these bases," said Sardar Roshan, an official of the grouping of the seven officially recognized Islamic parties usually referred to as the alliance.

Departing Soviet troops have planted vast numbers of anti-personnel mines — estimates run as high as 5 million — not only in positions around the garrisons but along roadsides, on pastures and in houses. "There will be people being blown up for the next 20 years," a Western official said.

A Western diplomat stationed in Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan, predicted that the mujahidin would keep hitting at the weak outposts rather than making frontal assaults on places like Jalalabad.

"They are taking outposts and gobbling up territory in the eastern provinces," the diplomat said. "In Gardez, the Soviets will pull out soon. In Ghazni, they've started to evacuate the post. Qalat is under siege. There is really heavy fighting in Kandahar; they're hammering it with rockets and heavy mortars. Parts of the city are turned into rubble. Kunduz Province in the north could go soon."

The Afghan guerrillas are buoyed by an enormous resupply of U.S. weapons, including Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, according to Western officials and the rebels. Many of these weapons, in part sent to replace supplies lost in an ammunition dump explosion near Islamabad in April, are being stockpiled inside Afghanistan, officials said.

"They're really snuffed to the gills," a Western diplomat in Islamabad said of the arms now available to the mujahidin.

"I'll tell you how many weapons there are," commented another Western official. "There's one small party in the alliance that's always complaining they don't get



NEW ROLE — John McEnroe, a first-round winner Monday at the French Open, has become a crowd-pleasing underdog. Page 19.

Reformist Aid Urged In Russia

Key Intellectuals Call for 'Front' To Rally Support

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — A key adviser to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, called Monday for the creation of a "popular front" that would be an alternative to the Communist Party to promote Mr. Gorbachev's reforms.

Tatyana I. Zaslavskaya, a sociologist who is regarded as a principal consultant to the Soviet leader on economic and social problems, said at a news conference that the organization would not be an opposition political party, but a non-Communist alliance of unofficial groups and individuals to promote changes in society.

Although Mrs. Zaslavskaya did not specify what powers this alternative political force would have, she appeared to be embracing a far-reaching proposal that has begun circulating among leading academic figures.

That proposal envisions an alternative front that would perform some of the functions of a political party, including nominating candidates for office, proposing legislation and offering issues for national referendum.

The idea has caused great excitement among unofficial political activists, who have been alternately tolerated and harassed by Soviet authorities.

Some leaders of informal political clubs believe a popular front could be the first halting step toward a multiparty system, while others fear it could be the government's way of co-opting independent political activists.

Mrs. Zaslavskaya, who has quietly encouraged the growth of independent political clubs, is the most influential figure to publicly endorse the formation of a nationwide alternative political force.

■ **Program Is Endorsed**

The proposal by Mrs. Zaslavskaya was backed by a political analyst and commentator, Fyodor Burlatsky, Reuters reported from Moscow.

Mr. Burlatsky said the Communist Party would relinquish many of its powers to other bodies.

Mrs. Zaslavskaya elaborated that the Communist Party, "with its established structure and its bureaucratic nature, its apparatus could well be supplemented by some new social formation like a popular front or union" for the promotion of perestroika.

Perestroika is the Russian term for Mr. Gorbachev's drive for a radical transformation of Soviet society and economy.

Both Mr. Burlatsky and Mrs. Zaslavskaya rejected the idea of creating an opposition party. Mr. Burlatsky described a bid by some dissidents to do so as reflecting "an infantile disease of pluralism."

Pluralism in the Soviet context, he said, had to develop "on a common basis of socialism and Marxism." He said it should incorporate "a pluralism of opinions, of alternative ideas" and bring a redistribution of power within the system.

Mrs. Zaslavskaya and Mr. Burlatsky, two of the most prominent among a number of intellectuals who feed ideas into Mr. Gorbachev, said they were not

War, to Afghanistan, Is Past, Present, Future

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service
KABUL, Afghanistan — Near a row of cars piled with onions, rhubarb and peppers from the Afghan countryside, two friends were conversing in a crowded downtown bazaar about the uncertain future.

"We're not in a very happy position, are we?" the first man asked. "Once the Russians go, life will be very hard."

His friend nodded, adding that he had little love for either the Kabul government or the guerrillas. "These fighters who say they are great Muslims are murderers," he said. "But the Communists are no better. We're tired of war, but war is our past, our present and our future."

This is a time for cynicism, nerves, anguished speculation and helplessness in Afghanistan, and especially in its capital city. Everyone seems to agree that a violent new chapter is about to open, but nobody knows how long it will last or who will triumph.

The guerrilla claims of gains on the ground, issued in Pakistan, are quickly denied in Kabul by the government.

The city is festooned with posters and patriotic slogans, bidding farewell to the estimated 115,000 Soviet soldiers who poured in eight and a half years ago to rescue the Kabul government. "May the heroic memory of the gallant Soviet soldiers live forever," proclaimed one poster.

The mood, however, is more fearful. Since the beginning of this month, three guerrilla rocket attacks have killed more than 40 people, some of them in the enclave for diplomats and government officials.

A favorite game of residents is to guess whether the rocket fire is incoming or outgoing. Diplomats claim to be able to tell which is which from years of practice, and they say the rocket fire this month has been the worst since the war began.

One rocket landed the other day at the modernistic Micro Rayon.

'There's Glasnost,' Sighs a 'Parasite'

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Sergei I. Grigoryants, editor of the unauthorized journal Glasnost, spent last week in jail. The police confiscated his computer, his printer, his furniture and his manuscripts.

On Sunday, back in his apartment at the edge of Moscow, Mr. Grigoryants looked over the printed text of The Washington Post's interview of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, which was printed Sunday. The Soviet leader harshly criticized him by name. He sighed.

"Let's see what he's got to say," he said, reading the Russian-language version of the text published in the Soviet press.

A pained expression crossed his face as he saw that Mr. Gorbachev had called him a "parasite" funded by the West, "an alien phenomenon in our society sponging on the democratic process."

"I understand why he did it," he said, "but I still think it's disgusting."

"There are two very sad aspects to this," he said, one of them being what he saw as the domestic political purpose of the Soviet leader's remarks.

Mr. Grigoryants said that Mr. Gorbachev was linking himself with "illegal, lawless" acts against the journal Glasnost by the security police.

"Look," he said. "There was an arrest. There was no lawyer, no search warrant and no justice. In a practical sense, Gorbachev is declaring his solidarity with the worst forces in our society."

"From a foreign policy view," the dissident continued, "we had assumed that Gorbachev would have made sure that before his meeting with President Reagan, his approach would be constructive."

"From what Gorbachev is saying I gather that if there is going to be no agreement on nuclear arms, then he's gone to plan No. 2. And in that plan he's preparing for a party conference, and he can't risk provoking the army, the KGB and the conservatives."

Throughout his interview with executives and editors of The Washington Post and Newsweek, Mr. Gorbachev emphasized the essential role of a critical press, open debate and a critical review of history in his policies of perestroika, or restructuring of society, and of glasnost, or openness.

When asked near the end of the interview about reconciling such policies with the treatment of Mr. Grigoryants and also of Parviz Ar-

kyan, who is in jail for political activity, Mr. Gorbachev stiffened.

"Interesting question," he said. "I will give a short answer, and then proceeded to give one of his longest, most contentious and even disdainful answers of the 90-minute session.

"The most interesting thing that perestroika has demonstrated is that our people, while being firmly in favor of the renewal of society, and of change, have firmly ex-



A worker paints the tower of a church in Zagorsk, the Russian Orthodox center north of Moscow, preparing for a possible visit by President Reagan's wife, Nancy, during the summit meeting.

Kiosk

Freight Ferry Afire Off Dover

LONDON (AP) — Fire broke out on board a Sealink freight ferry in the English Channel on Monday night, and two people were reported missing, the Dover coast guard said.

The British Broadcasting Corp. said the ferry had 75 people on board and was off the coast of southern England about 28 miles (45 kilometers) east of Ramsgate.

Ramsgate and Dover lifeboats were launched and a Royal Air Force helicopter sent to the area, the radio said.



Danish director Bill August's "Pelle the Conqueror" won the Golden Palm at the Cannes film festival Monday. Page 11.

General News

Kitzy Dukakis, wife of the U.S. presidential candidate, carries an emotional charge. Page 3.

Business/Finance

KaiserTech agreed to be acquired by its largest shareholder, Maxxam Group. Page 15.

Special Report

Paris auction houses are challenging Christie's and Sotheby's in the international art market. Pages 7-10.

Dow Jones	The Dollar
Down 11.11	DM 1.7015
	DM 1.8695
	Yen 124.575
	FF 5.75

U.S. Is Said to Fail Minorities

By Barbara Vobejda
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A panel of political, business and education leaders issued a bleak assessment on Monday of the status of minorities in the United States.

It warned that "America is moving backward" in efforts to achieve equality for blacks, Hispanics and American Indians.

"In education, employment, income, health, longevity and other basic measures of individual and social well-being, gaps persist — and in some cases are widening — between members of minority groups and the majority population," the report said.

The commission, whose honorary chairmen were two former presidents, Jimmy Carter and Gerald R. Ford, recommended several strategies.

These included renewed efforts to recruit minority students into higher education, "a new vision" of affirmative action and expanded leadership within the minority community.

The Commission on Minority Participation in Education and American Life issued its report at a news conference. The commission is sponsored by the American Council on Education and the Education Commission of the States.

The panel, headed by the president of Cornell University, Frank H.T. Rhodes, suggested as a goal that the United States achieve equality of life for its minorities within 20 years.

While similar messages have been issued in the past, commission members said theirs was the first to reflect a heightened, bipartisan concern about the problem and

marked the beginning of a program by the sponsoring organizations to close the gap between the minority and majority populations.

"We're in this for the long haul," said the president of the American Council on Education, Robert H. Atwell. He stressed that educators "will be involved in this issue for the rest of our professional lives."

The commission pointed to rapid growth among minorities: By the year 2000, a third of the nation's school-age children will be minorities, and the proportion will grow to 39 percent by 2020.

Minority workers will account for a third of the net additions to the labor force between 1985 and 2000.

While the report noted significant progress among minorities in

Official Nazi-Era Painting: Is It Kunst, Kitsch or Just Junk?

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service
MUNICH — Are paintings that once decorated the offices of Nazi officials (a) works of art, (b) historical documents or (c) symbols of darkness?

For most of the 600 or so such canvases neatly ranged in a locked room on the third floor of Munich's main customs office, the first option seemed the least viable.

"Artistic merit?" Arnold Fester, the Finance Ministry official charged with storing the paintings, mused as he paused to glance dubiously at a large canvas titled "The Building of the Autobahn," by Carl Protzen. "Museum directors say no, this is not good art. But maybe it does have historic value."

If it does, according to a growing chorus of West Germans, then maybe the time has come to lift an unofficial quarantine and let the public see for itself what it was the Nazis held up as "beautiful art" against the modern art denounced by Hitler as "degenerate" and brutally suppressed.

The huge canvases, most still in their ornate gilded frames in the spotless customs chamber, betray little that seems capable of fueling debate. There are no swastikas or defiled Hitlers here — "inflammatory" paintings of that sort were confiscated by the Americans after the war and are probably still in the United States.

These are works that were once hung on the walls of Nazi bureaucrats, and their tastes, like those of their Stalinist counterparts to the East, generally tended toward the "socialist realist" school of golden sheaves of wheat, unblemished nudes and landscapes like the one depicting "The Mannesmann Factory in Hückingen."

Harmless and even quaint as most of it seems, the collection in Munich is part of a large hoard of artworks — stored around West Germany and known collectively as "Nazi art" — that has come to pose an increasingly divisive and embarrassing problem for the West German government.

Two years ago, the West German holdings were greatly expanded by the return of more than 6,000 "military paintings" from the United States. These are now being studied and catalogued behind locked doors at the Bavarian Army Museum in Ingolstadt, north of Munich.

The dilemma posed by this collection is in a way part of the greater problem that perennially confronts the leaders of West Germany: How should they present the country's terrible recent history? In this case, what should the state do with works commissioned or promoted by a regime that crushed all art not to its liking, including modern art and everything by or about Jews, in favor of a "Blut und Boden," or "Blood and Soil," esthetic reflecting the "master race" and militarist doctrines of Nazism?

To exhibit the legacy is to risk charges of promoting Nazi propagandists and collaborators and of encouraging whatever pockets of fascist infection still linger. But to continue hiding the paintings is to risk charges of suppressing the historical record and of paternalistically doubting the maturity of the West German public.

The issue surfaced loudly two years ago when Peter Ludwig, a millionaire chocolate manufacturer from Aachen and a prominent patron of modern art, acknowledged that he had commissioned one of the most prolific sculptors of the Third Reich, Arno Breker, now 87, to do busts of himself and his wife.

Mr. Ludwig, for whom the new Ludwig Museum of Modern Art in Cologne is named, argued that it was time to stop trying to hide 12 years of German history and pretending that pictorial art just stopped once the Nazis came to power in 1933. Trying to quarantine artists, he said, is in effect aping what the Nazis tried to do.

The reaction was furious. Opponents led by Klaus Staeck, a graphic artist and lawyer, retorted that Nazi painters were not artists but "traitors to art," ideological accomplices to the terrible crimes of Nazism who had no place in public museums.

More recently, however, Mr. Ludwig's argument has been taken up by the Green Party of leftist environmentalists, who have given notice that they intend to open a debate in the Bundestag on dealing with Germany's troublesome cultural legacy.

"In cultural areas, as in others, there can be no

Hungarians Elated Over Party Sweep

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service
BUDAPEST — Politically active Hungarians, supporters and critics of the government, welcomed Monday the removal from the Communist Party leadership of János Kádár but expressed open elation over the sweeping character of what some called a "housecleaning."

At the conclusion of a three-day extraordinary national party conference, the first in 31 years, Prime Minister Károlyi Grosz was named secretary general, and Mr. Kádár, who had headed the party since 1956, was deposed to an honorary, essentially created position of party president.

The fall of Mr. Kádár, who will be 76 next week, was expected because of his age, the Hungarians said, but the wave of ousters that accompanied it might be an indication of real liberalization to come.

Officials well briefed on party matters said that while the change at the top had been known to insiders since it had been decided upon at a Politburo meeting on May 16, the sweep that passed through the entire upper party ranks had gone far beyond the planned changes.

In addition to Mr. Kádár, seven

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See NAZI, Page 6

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Two Years After the Chernobyl Disaster, Kiev Is Still Fearful

By Felicity Barringer
New York Times Service

KIEV, U.S.S.R. — Judging by Kiev's bustle and the vigorous chestnut flowers that spiral upward from its trademark trees, the city is flourishing two years after the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant drove away its children and its peace of mind.

But that is only part of the contradictory realities of this Ukrainian capital. Its children came back 13 weeks later, but its peace of mind has never returned. A lingering fear of radiation persists. Couples question whether they should have children. People ascribe all manner of minor illness to radiation exposure. Medical officials dismiss the fears as "radiophobia," but for the population, Chernobyl is a psychic sore that will not heal.

"For some reason, it's worse now than it was a year ago," said Yuri Shcherbak, a Ukrainian author who wrote a documentary report on the tragedy a year ago. "A lot of people are upset about the long-term consequences."

There was a demonstration against nuclear power on April 26, the second anniversary of the accident. According to participants, the 50 demonstrators were arrested as soon as they unfurled their banners. Most were released within hours, but the organizer, Oles Shevchenko, spent 15 days in jail.

The concern about radiation is not confined to Kiev. In Lvov, 325 miles (526 kilometers) to the west, unexpected school closings are attributed by parents to elevated radiation levels.

In the Belorussian areas of Gomel and Mogilev, teachers and doctors are moving out — sometimes to polluted areas whose potential health risks exceed those of radiation, according to Dr. Viktor A. Knizhnikov, head of the Roentgen Safety Laboratory at the Soviet Ministry of Public Health's Institute of Biophysics.

Attempts to allay fears are evident in the press. Pravda Ukraine, a Kiev newspaper, recently began issuing what it said would be weekly reports on radiation levels in Kiev, Zhitomir and Chernigov. The Ukrainian health minister, Anatoly Y. Romanenko, gave a long interview in the newspaper Vecherny Kiev dismissing a variety of rumors about radiation-related dangers. But he advised residents not to go strolling in the woods north of Kiev, near the 18-mile zone from which 135,000 people were evacuated two years ago.

But reassurances fail to quiet the concern, and suspicion festers along with the fear. One thing after another keeps reminding people why they might be afraid.

The death of Valery Legasov, deputy director of the Moscow Institute of Physics and one of the first science officials who flew down to lead the fight to contain the reactor, was such an event.

His death was announced on television on April 27. Four Politburo members signed his obituary, and his grave at Novodevichy Cemetery was decked with ribbons saying, "Chernobyl thanks you." But the cause of his death remained unmentioned. Rumors that Mr. Legasov, 51, had contracted cancer were rife.

On Friday, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda confirmed for the Soviet people what had been confirmed for foreign journalists in Kiev a week before: Mr. Legasov had committed suicide.

The paper then printed an unusual posthumous article in which Mr. Legasov criticized what he called the complacent attitude of Soviet scientists and engineers toward nuclear power.

He wrote: "One director of a station said straight out: 'What is there to worry about? An atomic reactor is just a samovar, it's a lot simpler than a steam-powered station, we've got experienced personnel. Nothing's going to happen.'"

Among Soviet scientists and engineers who are confident of their training and management, he said, "worry about increased dangers of an atomic station seemed a contrived question."

Officials at Chernobyl have discounted suggestions that Mr. Legasov's death was related to the accident. An acquaintance of Mr. Legasov was skeptical of the denials, saying: "If it had no connection to Chernobyl, why didn't he hang himself on the anniversary of your independence day? He did it on April 27."

The doctors, in their turn, have decided that the pervasive concern is a form of psychoneurological illness they call radiophobia, and they imply that local journalists are to blame for spreading it.

"The syndrome was known before," said Dr. Leonid A. Ilyin, head of the Institute of Biophysics, who added that one "manifestation of radiophobia is the complete rejection of atomic power generation and a lack of understanding of the situation in the world

today when there is no alternative" to nuclear power. Dr. Ilyin spoke at a news conference closing an unusual three-day conference that brought together 124 Soviet doctors and representatives from 24 other countries, including nine from the United States, to discuss the medical consequences of Chernobyl, the world's worst nuclear power accident.

Overall, the conference was marked by the same mixture of openness and touchiness that has characterized the handling of information on Chernobyl since Soviet scientists delivered a major report on the accident in August 1986.

This was most evident at a closing news conference, when Soviet doctors, clearly irritated by the attention the Soviet press was giving an American doctor, Robert P. Gale, and his predictions of increased cancer deaths, frostily criticized the doctor, a bone-marrow transplant specialist from the UCLA Medical Center who helped treat some Chernobyl victims.

Dr. Gale's cancer death predictions, they indicated, contributed to "radiophobia."

At issue was Dr. Gale's predictions, in a recent issue of Pravda, that over the next 50 years there would be about 30,000 cancer cases directly attributable to the Chernobyl accident, half in the Soviet Union and half elsewhere. He also predicted 100 new leukemia cases linked to Chernobyl.

Although his estimate is considerably lower than those of some other scientists, whose predictions of excess cancer cases run up to the hundreds of thousands or even one million, it seemed galling to Soviet doctors, who adamantly refuse to admit an increased cancer risk.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Envoy Back in Panama for Talks

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan has sent an emissary back to Panama for more talks aimed at the removal from power of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, and the administration wants the issue cleared up before the summit in Moscow, an official said Monday. Mr. Reagan leaves Wednesday for a stopover in Helsinki before arriving in Moscow on Sunday. Michael G. Konak, a deputy assistant secretary of state, returned to Panama amid uncertainty about Reagan administration strategy in dealing with General Noriega.

Lithuanians Hold Protest in Vilnius

MOSCOW (AP) — A group of Lithuanians defied government warnings and staged a demonstration in Vilnius, the capital, to commemorate deportations of their countrymen 40 years ago, dissidents and official media reported Monday.

Tass, the official news agency, said about 300 persons gathered on a central square to shout anti-Soviet slogans. The agency said no one was detained in Sunday's protest, although though some people "violated public order." Tass described the protesters as "extremist elements, who do not like the processes of democratization and renovation of society which are under way in the U.S.S.R."

Telephone calls to Vilnius did not go through, so there was no way to verify the information directly. But one Moscow-based dissident, Valery Senderov, said he learned from phone contacts with the region that a demonstration occurred.

Italy Bishops Warn on Anti-Semitism

ROME (NYT) — A committee of Italian bishops Monday expressed concern over a recent upsurge of anti-semitic violence here, warning Italian Roman Catholics not to hold the Jewish people responsible for Israeli government policies towards the Palestinian uprising.

The statement by the bishops followed allegations by Italian Jewish leaders that church publications were fanning anti-semitism with biased reporting on the Middle East.

The bishops voiced their grave concern that the "ongoing tensions between Palestinians and Israelis" continues to generate "the risk of deformation in information and consequently emotional reactions which, in the extremist fringe, can explode in violence."

Slayer Kills Self in Italian Prison

VICENZA, Italy (AP) — Roberto Succo, accused of killing six persons in France, was found dead in his prison cell Monday in an apparent suicide, a police official said.

The police said Mr. Succo's head was covered with a plastic bag when his body was discovered in the cell early in the morning. He said it appeared he had died a few hours before the discovery.

Last week, an Italian judge had declared Mr. Succo mentally incapable of understanding or participating in his defense. The judge referred to psychologists who had determined him to be schizophrenic and a danger to society. Three of the six murder victims in France were policemen.

Turkish Official in Athens for Talks

ATHENS (AP) — The Turkish foreign minister, Mesut Yilmaz, arrived Monday for talks on Greek-Turkish disputes that last year brought the two North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies close to war.

Shortly before his arrival, a leftist Greek terrorist group claimed a series of early-morning bomb attacks against cars owned by Turkish diplomats serving in Athens.

With security tight, Mr. Yilmaz was greeted at the airport by his Greek counterpart, Karolos Papoulias, and then departed for a seaside hotel where the discussions will take place on Tuesday.

Iran Warships Hold Exercises in Gulf

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — A large Iranian warship, two frigates and a landing craft were sighted on Monday in the Strait of Hormuz, Gulf-based shipping executives said. Iran said it is conducting naval maneuvers in the area.

The shippers said the vessels could not be identified as to type or number, but it appeared that the largest was a warship of a type that has not been active in the Gulf for more than a year. There are three such vessels in Iran's navy, all built during World War II and since upgraded with missiles and radar.

Iran announced that the 50 ships participating in the maneuvers included "missile-carrying destroyers, destroyers, missile-launching frigates and personnel carriers."

Colombia Peasants March in Protests

BOGOTA (AP) — An estimated 80,000 peasants marched in a half dozen Colombian cities Monday to demand land, the nationalization of foreign oil companies and an end to what they call the army's "dirty war" against them.

The military said leftist guerrillas had organized the protests. There have been 20 peasant marches in Colombia in the past year. This is the first time that the protests have centered on the 30 foreign oil companies in Colombia.

The marches were held in the northern cities of Barranquilla, Cartagena, Santa Marta and Valledupar, in Bucaramanga in eastern Colombia and Bucaramanga in the center.

Managua Extends Truce for a Month

MANAGUA (Reuters) — The Nicaraguan government announced Monday that it was unilaterally extending a seven-week truce to allow more time for continuing peace talks with U.S.-backed rebels, known as contras.

"Nicaragua has decided unilaterally to extend for one more month the halt in offensive military operations," President Daniel Ortega Saavedra said at a news conference. He added that the truce had been extended "to give space for negotiations to continue."

A 60-day cease-fire has been in effect since April 1. The truce, which was to expire on Monday, was the result of a preliminary peace agreement signed at the southern border village of Sapoa on March 23. Mr. Ortega said the site of a new round of peace talks with the rebels had not been settled, though each side had agreed the meeting should start Wednesday.

Dole Warns Colleagues on INF Stall

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the Republican leader in the Senate, said on Monday that members of his party who were holding up Senate ratification of the INF Treaty were embarrassing President Ronald Reagan ahead of the Moscow summit meeting.

With time running out before Mr. Reagan leaves for the summit meeting Wednesday, Secretary of State George P. Shultz was expected to go to the Senate to ask for swift action. Senator Jesse A. Helms, the treaty's main foe and a North Carolina Republican, was silent about any further plans he has for the treaty.

Mr. Helms and his conservative allies have slowed INF debate since it began on Tuesday, bringing up amendments that have been resoundingly defeated.

For the Record

An armed hijacker took over an Avianca Boeing 727 Monday and ordered it to Panama and then to Aruba after freeing 131 passengers and flight attendants, Oranjestad authorities said. A Colombian official said the hijacker was demanding \$100,000 and that he claimed to have a fatal disease and wanted to live out his days in Cuba. (AP)

A severe storm lashed Bangladesh on Monday, officials in Dhaka said, killing at least 28 persons, including 25 fishermen who were drowned in the Bay of Bengal. About 15,000 persons were left homeless. (UPI)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Nigeria Airways Is Deeper in Crisis

LAGOS (Reuters) — Nigeria Airways was plunged deeper into crisis at the weekend after another of its aircraft was seized in France over a debt of \$20 million.

The airline's managing director, Major General Olu Bejow, said Sunday a French court had prevented an Airbus A-310 from flying home after repairs necessitated by a crash landing in September.

The French maintenance company Sogerma seized a first Airbus in January, alleging nonpayment of \$13 million, and this latest move leaves Nigeria Airways with only one operational Airbus out of the four it owns. Two are now blocked at Mergnac airport in Bordeaux and a third is parked in a hangar at Lagos airport awaiting spare parts.

A British Airways Concorde carrying 80 people aborted a landing in London after the pilot spotted another aircraft on the runway, the airline said on Monday. The airline said there was no risk of collision. British Airways said the landing was stopped and the plane circled Heathrow once before touching down normally.

Thousands of Athens taxi drivers staged a 24-hour strike Monday to protest government anti-pollution measures that have halved the number of taxis in the central city. (Reuters)

Syria Is Said to Reject Iranian Plan for Beirut

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Fighting between Shiite Muslim militias raged Monday, amid reports that Syria has rejected an Iranian proposal for a joint military force to halt the 18-day-old battle of their proxies.

Beirut's two leading dailies, the independent An-Nahar and the leftist As-Safir, said Brigadier General Ali Hammoud, Syria's military intelligence chief in West Beirut, and senior officials of the Syrian-backed Shiite Amal militia said the Iranian proposal was "out of the question."

The police said Amal and the Iranian-backed Hezbollah, or Party of God, battled with mortars and

rockets through the night, killing five persons and wounding 46. That raised the casualty toll since fighting erupted May 6 to more than 270 killed and more than 900 wounded.

The two factions are fighting for control of the alleyways and cement-block shanties where most of the 18 foreign hostages held by Lebanese extremists are believed to be prisoners.

An-Nahar and As-Safir said the proposal for a joint military force to be deployed in the southern slums was put forward by an Iranian envoy, the deputy foreign minister, Hossein Sheikholeslam, at an overnight meeting with General Hammoud and Amal officials.

Hezbollah representatives also attended the six-hour meeting at a seaside hotel in West Beirut as members of a resurrected four-party commission formed to negotiate an end to the bloodshed.

The dailies said General Hammoud and Amal insisted that the Syrian Army take exclusive charge of security in south Beirut.

An-Nahar said Iran's envoy declared two conditions for approving a Syrian military intervention in the slums:

• Resolving the problem of the hostages, who include nine Americans, "in a way that serves the objective for which they were kidnapped." He did not elaborate but said it was a "vital issue for Iran."

• Guaranteeing Hezbollah would be free to continue political activities in the slums after the Syrian deployment.

The two newspapers said the differences probably would delay the entry of Syrian troops into the slums while further contacts were made between President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and President Ali Khamenei of Iran.

Syria has had about 7,000 troops, 100 tanks and 400 armored vehicles poised around the slums since Hezbollah seized control of 90 percent of the urban battleground.



Palestinian students crowding to purchase refreshments from a vendor after the reopening of schools in East Jerusalem on Sunday.

Awad, in Deportation Hearing, Vows to Return

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Mubarak Awad, the Palestinian-American advocate of nonviolence, had his day in an Israeli court Monday and vowed that if the government succeeded in deporting him, he would convert to Judaism and move back to Israel under the law of return.

Mr. Awad is appealing a deportation order, and Israel's Supreme Court heard arguments from the prosecution and defense. The justices deferred a ruling for at least several days.

Also on Monday, the West Bank's military government partially reopened the schools, allow-

ing almost 200,000 elementary school children to return to classes. About 90 percent of the students showed up, authorities said.

Schools have been closed for almost four months. The Israelis shut them after saying students and some teachers had been conspiring to continue the insurgency.

Brigadier General Shaike Erez, head of the military government on the occupied West Bank, told the army radio that the army had examined the school system and, he said, "teachers who were connected with the rioting are not teachers anymore."

When the Palestinians returned to some schools Monday, they

found that classrooms had been vandalized. Furniture was smashed and graffiti was scrawled across the walls.

In many towns, the army took over the schools and used the buildings for their headquarters. Although not admitting responsibility, the army did release a statement saying it would pay for any repairs.

The Israeli government originally asserted that Mr. Awad had been one of the behind-the-scenes leaders of the six-month Palestinian uprising, charging that he had helped prepare one or more of the leaflets issued by the uprising's underground leadership.

The charges have been widely disputed, and the U.S. government has vigorously argued against the deportation order.

On Monday Israel said that Mr. Awad has no right to stay in Jerusalem, where he was born, because his visa has expired. He has no valid visa because Israel would not give him one.

Mr. Awad's attorneys argue that because he was born in Jerusalem before the state of Israel was formed, Israel has no right to deport him. The attorneys also say the ruling in this case could be an important precedent for all the Arab residents of East Jerusalem.

Seoul Students Shift Focus of Protests Toward Reunification

By Peter Maass
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — When 24-year-old Cheo Sung Man jumped off a four-story building in a protest suicide last week, he left behind a political testament that symbolized a changing tide of student sentiment in South Korea. Rather than focusing on the traditional protest theme of ending "military dictatorship," he urged the reunification of the two Koreas and denounced the United States.

The suicide did more than heighten emotions during a week of demonstrations in which students attacked the U.S. Embassy. His final statement marked a new convergence in South Korea of two volatile student protest themes: reunification and anti-Americanism. Until now, those issues were largely separate and, more importantly, subordinated to the fight for democracy.

Last week's violence was carried

out by a radical minority within the left-leaning student movement, which itself is on the fringe of South Korean politics. But at a funeral march Thursday for Mr. Cheo, more than 10,000 people.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Mostly students, the charged slogans that blamed the United States for the division of Korea. The protest showed that the core radical groups are apparently gaining support, specialists said.

On Monday, students chanting anti-American slogans bursted firebombs at a U.S. cultural center in Kwangju, witnesses said. About 100 students outside the building in the southwestern city threw dozens of gasoline bombs before being tear-gassed by riot police. Several of the firebombs fell into the compound of the U.S. Information Service but caused no damage, witnesses said.

It is not clear how much support

the students will win, although it is hard to imagine the largely conservative South Korean population backing such radical demands as the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the country. However, many political specialists, mindful that students are often the bellwether of change in South Korea, believe the agitation is important because it comes amid a surprising new debate in the mainstream over the government's reunification policy with North Korea.

The debate, which has developed since President Roh Tae Woo was inaugurated in February, is surprising because his predecessor, Chun Doo Hwan, quashed public discussion of reunification, often imprisoning those who challenged his government on the issue. But now opposition political parties, scholars and the press are openly talking about steps to renew direct dialogue with Pyongyang.

Mr. Roh, who pledged as part of

his political reforms to encourage public discussion of reunification, opened up the issue at his first presidential press conference by saying contacts with Pyongyang were under way through "various channels." Similar comments from other officials in recent weeks sparked hopes of an initiative to reopen dialogue with the North in a last-ditch bid to persuade Pyongyang to participate in the Seoul Olympics.

Last week there were even news reports that a member of North Korea's ruling party Politburo had visited the South Korean capital for 10 days of secret talks at the end of last month.

Lee Hong Koo, the South Korean unification minister, denied the reports as "absolutely groundless," but repeated that contacts were under way. He refused to be specific.

The increased debate over dialogue with North Korea is creating delicate problems for Mr. Roh. If radical students, leftist church

groups, opposition politicians or other unification enthusiasts gain support for policies opposed by the government — or if they try to set up independent channels of dialogue with the North — Mr. Roh could lose some control over an issue that deeply affects the South's security, politics and economy, experts say.

The staunchly anti-Communist military might start grumbling if events moved too far too fast.

Political analysts suggest the government is in a squeeze. It wants to act cautiously, but it cannot afford to be viewed as dragging its heels in an area where the public wants progress. "The students and others are jumping on this issue," said a diplomat who closely follows North Korean issues. "Roh feels pressure to deliver."

But a senior adviser to the ruling party said Mr. Roh, a former general, will be careful in pursuing contacts with Pyongyang, an erratic

and hostile regime that has been linked to terrorist attacks against the South.

"Public demands alone cannot be automatically translated into policy," the adviser said.

Radical students want to march to the border village of Panmunjom June 10 to meet North Korean students. The radicals support North Korea's demand to cohost the Olympics, which open in September.

A western diplomat said "reunification has replaced democratization as the No. 1 theme," adding that this can fuel anti-American protests because "there's now a streak of revisionist history that says America is responsible for the division of Korea."

Radical students and some human rights activists champion that view of history, arguing that the presence of 43,000 U.S. troops in South Korea serves as a barrier to unification.

Parliament Member Among 10 Slain in S. Africa

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — A mixed-race South African politician and nine other persons were killed in a wave of violence around the country over the weekend, the police said on Monday.

Political experts said that the killing of the member of Parli-

ment and the deaths of two blacks in a separate attack at a political rally could be linked to segregated municipal elections that are scheduled for October.

On Sunday, a man wearing a hood shot and killed Pieter Jacobs, 43, a member of the mixed-race chamber of South Africa's segregated Parliament. The assassin fired three shots at close range in the attack outside a church in Alberton, near Johannesburg.

The minister of law and order, Adriaan Vlok, said in a statement, "Police have no reason at this stage to believe that the murder was committed due to political considerations."

However, Mr. Jacobs' widow, Louise, said that he had received death threats while investigating alleged corruption.

Tom Lodge, an expert on black politics, said that the killing of Mr. Jacobs, as well as the deaths of the

two blacks, could have been motivated by politics linked to the forthcoming elections.

Mr. Lodge said that the killings could have been the work of guerrillas opposed to the segregated elections.

The two blacks were killed and at least 38 persons were injured when attackers threw hand grenades at an open-air meeting in Soweto township.

One grenade narrowly missed a former Soweto mayor, Ephraim Tshabalala, who was addressing

the meeting. Mr. Tshabalala, like Mr. Jacobs, had been branded by radicals as a collaborator.

Mr. Lodge recalled that attacks in 1985 on members of the tricameral Parliament for whites, Indians and persons of mixed race were linked by investigators to the African National Congress, the exiled guerrilla group.

In other violence over the weekend, five blacks were killed on Saturday in renewed clashes between black political organizations in Natal Province.

The police also reported that they had shot and killed a black man involved in fighting on Saturday between two groups of blacks at a train station in Germiston, east of Johannesburg.

A white farmer, Leonardus Lubushe, 70, was burned to death on Saturday when a group of blacks stoned and set fire to his house near the Transvaal town of Greylingstad, the police said.

Gibraltar Inquest Is Now Postponed

Reuters

LONDON — A Gibraltar inquest into the killing of three unarmed IRA guerrillas by British troops, which had been set for June 27, has been postponed because it clashes with a local carnival. British officials said on Monday.

They said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had been informed of the postponement, caused because authorities were unable to police both events. No new date had been set, but they now did not expect the inquest to open before August.

The three Irish Republican Army members, Daniel McCann, Sean Savage and Mairead Farrell, were shot by unidentified British soldiers on March 6 after parking a car close to the governor's residence in central Gibraltar.

The shootings provoked allegations in Britain of shoot-to-kill tactics.

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Kitty Dukakis: The Candidate's Wife Carries an Emotional Charge

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

BOSTON — Kitty Dukakis does not slip easily into the fixed and adoring stare perfected by generations of political wives. She is a talker, a talker, a woman who laughs easily and gives orders with equal gusto.

Mrs. Dukakis has long had a reputation in Massachusetts for excitability, which she attributes, in part, to her years of dependency on diet pills. She got rid of that habit nearly six years ago. "I'm still pretty volatile," she said with a laugh.

She carries the emotional charge that many find lacking in her husband, Michael S. Dukakis, the Massachusetts governor and front-running candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

In 1985, when a Thai colonel refused to allow Mrs. Dukakis into a refugee camp, she dropped in her knees and begged. The colonel relented. On the campaign trail, she often talks with a moving intensity about overcoming her 26-year dependency on amphetamines.

Mrs. Dukakis, 51, is a passionate advocate of her husband's political career, but she has a catalogue of her own concerns, from Cambodian refugees in the Holocaust Memorial in Washington. She considers herself a feminist, but acknowledges there are times when the spouse of a politician must simply keep quiet.

"That's part of the reality, and you accept it," she said.

She seeks a middle ground, doing her



Kitty Dukakis, discussing her dependency on diet pills and how she broke it nearly six years ago. Talking about it is a reminder of "how far I've come."

share of visiting day-care centers and posing for photographs with the old and the young, but also following the tracking polls and occasionally sitting in on political meetings. When her husband

was briefed recently on the Middle East by a panel of experts, Mrs. Dukakis was there.

Since the presidential campaign began, she and Mr. Dukakis have played

out a coast-to-coast love affair. She brings out a kind of boyish gallantry in the man, who is not noted for his flights of poetry or passion. He has a long list of endearments for her, from "the love of my life" to "Duke" or "Dukie," as in, "O.K., Dukie, let's go," as they head off in the campaign plane in another airport, another waiting cluster of camera crews.

One night, as Mr. Dukakis was ushered into the boneyard suite in a hotel in Ottumwa, Iowa, complete with mirrored ceiling over the hot tub, he turned to an aide and mournfully asked, "Where's Kitty?" She was in another state.

From the time they were dating, she knew that Mr. Dukakis was headed for a life in politics, she said. But the presidency was not a longtime aspiration of his and she worried about whether she could meet the demands when he decided to enter the race.

Mrs. Dukakis headed to Iowa in the spring of 1987 and she has rarely stopped moving since, with her quick smile and her standard stump speech. She describes her husband as "a man who cares and who acts and who will make us feel proud of our government and proud to be Americans."

The tension of the campaign is often etched in her face. She calls the campaign headquarters on primary days for the exit polls of those who have voted, asking, "Have you heard anything?"

She confided, at the height of the primary season, that she had come to dread Tuesdays. For all of that, she said, no less can hurt as much as the govern-

ment's loss when he first sought re-election in 1978, because it was the first.

There is a tradition among political wives of public smiles and private pain. Mrs. Dukakis has fussed the time. As her husband campaigns for a stronger federal effort in the war against illegal drugs, she often joins him in tell her story.

"When I was just a little bit older than you are, I weighed about what I weigh now," she told students recently at Jefferson High School, in Daly City, California. "But I thought I was fat, and I began taking diet pills."

The room was hushed. "Don't start," she told them. "Life is too rich."

It is never a glib or easy performance, but she said she considers it good for her, part of the recovery process. "It serves as a vocal reminder and a pat on the back for me on how far I've come in five and a half years," she said.

Her bout with prescription diet pills became public knowledge only a year ago. Mrs. Dukakis announced it not long after her husband began his bid for the White House. She had overcome the dependency in 1982 at a clinic in Minnesota. At the time, her husband's campaign organization said she was suffering from hepatitis.

She was a self-described "goody two-shoes" as a youngster, growing up in Brookline, Massachusetts. She was a popular girl. Her father, Harry Ellis Dickson, retired associate conductor of the Boston Pops Orchestra, recalls her as very self-heated. "The only thing I did wrong all the time was cry at the drop of a pin," she said. "It used to drive everybody crazy."

Lee Asks Singapore's Ex-President For Apology

Agence France-Press

SINGAPORE — Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew demanded on Monday a retraction and damages from former President C. V. Devan Nair for remarks described by Mr. Lee's lawyers as "highly defamatory."

A letter from Mr. Lee's lawyers took issue with Mr. Nair's statements to the press during the week-end that he, Mr. Lee and other political leaders had cultivated foreign diplomats and organizations before Singapore's independence.

Mr. Nair, reached by telephone in Kuala Lumpur, said he had not yet received the letter.

He said that in his opinion, as a layman, "I did not defame anyone."

Mr. Lee's lawyers gave Mr. Nair until 4 P.M. Wednesday to indicate whether he would publish a retraction and an apology and propose damages and costs.

They said in the letter that Mr. Nair's remarks suggested that "our client was beholden to these foreign powers for their support and had allowed himself to be used by these foreign powers."

"These allegations are wholly untrue and accordingly are highly defamatory of our client and extremely damaging to his integrity and reputation," they added.

In statements to the press, Mr. Nair was defending the actions of Francis Seow, a former solicitor general and outspoken critic of the government who has been detained since May 6 and who is accused of collusion with foreigners seeking to influence Singapore politics.

The prime minister's press secretary, James Fu, said in a written statement that Mr. Nair "has made a very serious and damaging allegation that what Mr. Francis Seow did was not as bad as what Mr. Lee did when he was in the opposition in Malaysia in 1963-65, colluding and cooperating with representatives of foreign powers against his own government."

Mr. Fu's statement said that Mr. Lee's discussions during that period with the British, Australian and New Zealand governments did not obligate Mr. Lee to those governments.

Jackson Presses A Defense Freeze

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson unveiled on Monday his suggested government budget. His plan would freeze military spending at current levels and impose \$373 billion in new taxes over five years.

Mr. Jackson's plan would ask U.S. allies to share the defense burden. It would increase domestic spending by about \$343 billion over five years, including outlays on education, job training, child care and drug enforcement.

The plan envisages cutting a projected 1989 federal budget deficit of about \$176 billion to \$49 billion by 1993, by freezing defense spending and raising taxes.

Living Abroad

U.S. Tries to Simplify Absentee Vote System

By Sherry Buchanan
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Why don't Americans overseas vote?

According to surveys by the Department of Defense, and the Women's Club Federation Overseas, only 28 percent in 30 percent of Americans resident abroad voted in the 1984 presidential elections, compared with 52 percent who voted in the United States.

For many, the reason for not voting is that they do not know how it's done. Or they may have encountered problems with procedures.

A survey of overseas Americans after the 1984 presidential elections, organized by the Federal Voting Assistance Office of the Department of Defense, found that 29 percent of non-voters surveyed said they did not vote because they did not know how to obtain a ballot.

Other findings:
• Sixteen percent believed they were not eligible to vote.
• Eleven percent thought they did not have a state of residence.
• Five percent, who had requested a ballot from their states of residence, did not get it back in time to vote.

(The remainder of those surveyed did not vote for reasons not related to ballot procedures.)

As a result of a bipartisan lobbying effort, absentee voting procedures now have been simplified. Most prospective voters can pick up a Federal Post Card Request, or FPCR, which should be mailed to a voter's home district to register. That district then will send back an absentee ballot.

This year, for the first time, voters who did not receive their state ballots in time will be able to pick up a Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot from U.S. consulates and vote for federal office by sending it to their state.

There are no uniform state deadlines for the receipt of FPCAs, for state registration (for those states who require it) and for ballot returns.

Seven states do not accept the postcard request as a valid method of registration. These

states send back a registration form that must be returned no later than 30 days before the election. As many as 20 states still require notarization for the FPCA, the state registration form and the ballot. Among these states are Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri and New Mexico. U.S. consulates can notarize requests.

The Federation of Women's Clubs Overseas, which organizes voter registration meetings, argues that the State Department does not do enough to

inform Americans abroad on how to use the absentee ballot. "Consulates vary widely on how conscientiously they cover voting," said Christopher English, deputy chief of American Citizen Services at the U.S. Consulate in Paris. "But people have to show some initiative. Some people get bent out of shape because they have to pick up the form at a U.S. consulate. But in the United States, they physically have to go to the polling place. If they really live out in the boondocks, we'll send them the FPCA."

The State Department says that U.S. consulates provide all the necessary information, such as the postcards for registration, absentee ballot requests and the 1988/1989 Voting Assistance Guide, published by the Defense Department. The guide outlines each state's requirements, with addresses for voter registration.

Until the advent of air travel, virtually all visitors in Nicaragua were banyan trees, and infinitely colored butterflies flit among the coconut palms. On one day recently three alligators were lying side by side along the muddy bank as half a dozen turtles basked on a giant tree stump.

"The sun shone brilliantly upon a scene as luxuriant as the imagination can portray," wrote Efraim Squire, the first United States minister to Nicaragua, after his trip up the river to assume his post in 1849.

"I never wearied in gazing upon the dense masses of foliage that literally embowered the river, and which, in the slanting light, produced those magical effects of shadow on water, which the painter delights to represent."

Centuries ago, the San Juan was deep enough to carry large vessels, and it served as a vital lifeline for Spanish settlements in Central

Swaggart, Back in Pulpit, Seeks to Save His Shaken Ministry

By Art Harris
Washington Post Service

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana — Defrocked and defiant, Jimmy Lee Swaggart, once America's most powerful television evangelist, returned in the pulpit here in an attempt to salvage his crippled \$150 million TV empire from the wages of his confessed sin.

"I want to serve notice on the whole world, what's past is past," he declared Sunday, a standing ovation washing over him.

In returning, the 52-year-old

preacher did what he had pledged to do when he broke from the Assemblies of God last month rather than accept a one-year preaching ban. Instead, Mr. Swaggart declared he would follow the three-month suspension imposed by an Assemblies state council after he confessed to unspecified sins — reportedly consorting with a New Orleans prostitute.

At times, as the spirit moved, Mr. Swaggart danced about the stage in a natty dark blue suit, white shirt and yellow silk tie, weeping, then, just as suddenly,

laughing hysterically, dropping to his knees. Then he was up, moving, exhorting Satan again, declaring that Jesus had not just washed away his, but all sin.

"Look God right in the eye because Jesus has washed you and cleansed you!" he said.

Until recently, he confided, he had no idea that two powerful dreams 18 months ago had prophesied his trauma. In one, he was unable to reach the pulpit of his church as the lay "spread-eagled on the floor," and the "largest serpent I had ever seen, 100 feet long, six

feet tall," towered over him. In the next dream, he said, he subdued the serpent with a small club, only to meet another, larger and more menacing.

"How can I overcome this huge leviathan? How can I subdue this dragon?" he asked. "And the dream ended. And I did not know what it meant. But Sunday I knew. God showed me. I could not whip him. I could not overcome him."

He paused. "Within myself. But Jesus Christ overcame him for me." There was applause in the auditorium, two-thirds filled, the crowd

estimated at about 5,000. Several devotees danced in the aisles, and one woman shouted in tongues as loudly that Mr. Swaggart had to ask someone to subdue her.

Mr. Swaggart shouted "Hallelujah!" Then his voice sank in a whisper as he pronounced himself forgiven, relating a recent conversation with the Almighty: "And I said, 'Lord, do you still want me in this work?' Do you know what he said? He said, 'Yes! You're in better shape Sunday than you've ever been before.'"

Mr. Swaggart's return to the pulpit, after a 17-day hiatus, was a surprise to many. He had been widely expected to leave the ministry for good.

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A Crumbling Relic of Nicaragua's Earlier Wars

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

EL CASTILLO, Nicaragua — No edifice in Central America has seen more drama than the crumbling fortress that sits atop a bluff overlooking this strategic bend in the San Juan River.

At what is now a forgotten and very sleepy outpost, the fate of empires was decided more than once. But history turned elsewhere, and today few Nicaraguans even know this place exists.

El Castillo is accessible only by boat, two hours down river from San Carlos, the provincial capital. The trip snakes through one of the hemisphere's last remaining tropical rain forests, a lush wonderland teeming with life.

Graceful white beacons sweep from beneath overhanging eaves and banyan trees, and infinitely colored butterflies flit among the coconut palms. On one day recently three alligators were lying side by side along the muddy bank as half a dozen turtles basked on a giant tree stump.

Until the advent of air travel, virtually all visitors in Nicaragua were banyan trees, and infinitely colored butterflies flit among the coconut palms. On one day recently three alligators were lying side by side along the muddy bank as half a dozen turtles basked on a giant tree stump.

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Centuries ago, the San Juan was deep enough to carry large vessels, and it served as a vital lifeline for Spanish settlements in Central

America. It was also a tempting route for pirates, who in 1665 traveled its length and crossed Lake Nicaragua to attack Granada, the colonial capital. They sacked and burned the city, stunning the court at Madrid.

On royal orders, the imposing fortress, first called Fort Immaculate Conception, was erected above a treacherous set of rapids. Pirates chose not to challenge it, leaving Granada and the rest of Spanish Nicaragua at peace for nearly 100 years.

When Britain and Spain clashed in Central America during the 18th century, control over the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua was one of the great prizes in their conflict. Any conquering force needed first to capture the fortress at El Castillo, and in 1762 the British mounted an attack that was thwarted only by a woman's valor.

"According to the traditional account," wrote one historian, "the Spanish sergeant in charge, seeing the hopeless odds against him, started to hand over the keys of the fort when his hand was stayed by Rafaela Herrera, young daughter of the deceased commandant."

"Rafaela herself, whose entire life had been spent in fort, took charge of the cannon, and killed the English commander with the third shot. A desultory artillery duel followed for four days; then the English withdrew."

Britain did not give up easily, however. In 1780, a flotilla set out from Jamaica for a second assault on El Castillo. Among the expedi-

tion's leaders was Horatio Nelson, then a young captain.

British troops cut the fort's water supply, besieged it for 17 days and finally seized it. But the British force was ravaged by disease and overwhelmed by rain, which falls here at the rate of 200 inches a year.

So weakened that survivors could not muster enough strength to bury their dead, the British were unable to advance and extend their power into the heart of Central America. Spain's hold on the region was secure.

Even in its ruined state, the outlines of the fortress are still quite clear. Perhaps half the structure remains intact, including gun turrets, subterranean chambers apparently used as jail cells, and entrances to two secret escape tunnels which, for whatever reason, did not avail the defenders in 1780.

This spot had another brush with destiny when gold was discovered in California in 1849. Tens of thousands of fevered prospectors made their way across Nicaragua rather than face the perils of the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains. They landed at the mouth of the San Juan, traveled up river and across Lake Nicaragua in steam-

ships, and crossed a narrow strip of land to board vessels bound for San Francisco.

Because of the rapids at El Castillo, all transit passengers had to disembark here. As a result, the town boomed.

"How you do, California?" native women asked travelers in those days, according to one contemporary account. "You hungry? Come in my house. I got plenty good things, coffee, chocolate, chicken and chicken soup, Señor. I got whiskey, and every kind of drink."

The 20th century has been cruel to El Castillo. As late as 1900, engineers and politicians were actively considering the possibility of converting the San Juan River into a trans-Isthmian canal, which would in all likelihood have made El Castillo a bustling commercial center. But when the Panama route was chosen instead, the village sank into a decline from which it never emerged.

The river has filled with silt, and is hardly passable at all during the dry season except in small skiffs. Life in El Castillo is hard, and many residents packed up long ago and crossed the Costa Rican border a few miles away. The town's young men are either in military service or have fled to avoid it. Even during the current cease-fire between U.S.-backed contra guerrillas and government forces, no craft may travel the river without a permit.

The other day a soldier stopped an old woman on El Castillo's only street and asked if she had a loaf of bread for sale. "Forget bread," she replied. "There hasn't been any flour here for three months."

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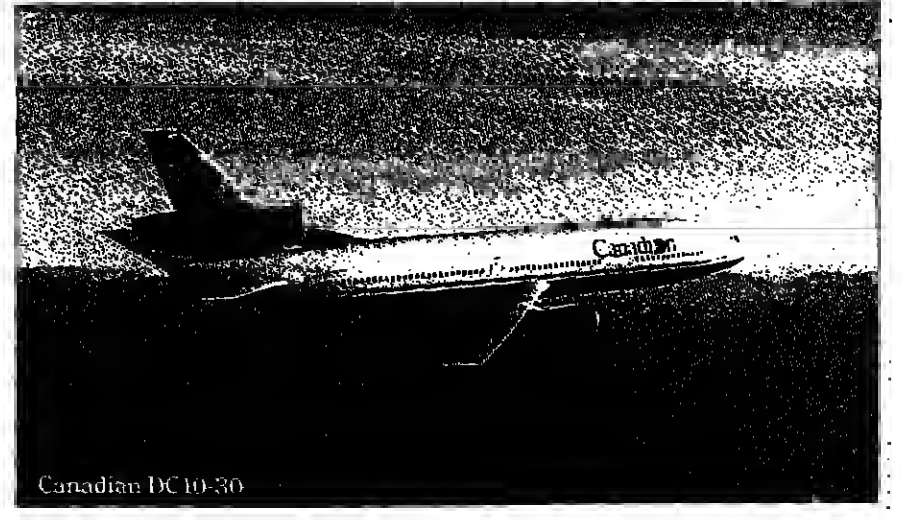
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The Security Habit

Assassination was a quaint idea when "The Manchurian Candidate" was released in 1962, evoking places like Sarajevo and names like Czolgosz. Last week's chilling news of a plot against the life of Jesse Jackson showed how common public violence has become in the intervening 26 years. That may be why the movie, recently re-released, strikes 1988 audiences as so plausible. Flausible in all major respects, that is, except one: the remarkable absence of security.

An assassin, who has been subjected to extensive brainwashing, stalks purposefully into a national political convention hall. Yet no one asks for his credentials or makes him cross a metal detector; no guard ever asks him what he is doing up there on the catwalk with that suspicious briefcase.

The real-life violence was not long in coming, nor was the consequent security. President Kennedy was killed in 1963. Assassinations of Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert Kennedy in 1968 brought legislation authorizing the Secret Service to protect presidential candidates. Delegates to the Democratic convention in Chicago that turbulent summer grumbled about the passes that they had to insert into turnstile slots. This year, Michael Dukakis has accepted protection only in the last month; the Secret Service has accompanied Mr. Jackson since Iowa.

As assassinations have prompted pervasive security in American politics, hijackings have prompted it for air travel and crime has prompted it in daily life.

which is now suffused with guards, gates, guns, locks, lights, dogs and cameras.

In 1969, a presidential commission on violence projected an alarming picture of urban America "in a few more years." Affluent citizens would live in high-rise apartments and residential compounds with elaborate security devices and guards. Motorists would flock to indoor garages and valet parking. Guards would patrol schools, housing projects.

In 1985, Elliott Currie, a criminologist, looked back at that prediction, intentionally exaggerated as a spur to public action against urban violence. What was striking, he observed, was how much of the portrait had come true. More striking is the docility with which Americans accept security. The managers of Busch Stadium in St. Louis control boisterous drunks with cameras that constantly monitor the stands. "I don't know that it's even known among our fans," an official says.

Thus does society slide into profound change. People who once denounced identity papers and digital depersonalization now prize credit cards and report their Social Security numbers on demand. Citizens once shocked by the idea of cameras to monitor dissent now accept them routinely to restrain rowdies who throw beer. Unlike "The Manchurian Candidate," no brainwashing has been required to accomplish these transformations; only convenience, only fear.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Politics of Drugs

The dreary and predictable politics of drugs both confirms and belies the seriousness of the problem. The easy part is which side to be on. Every politician is against the drug trade; every election year there is a drug bill or a crime bill.

The hard part is that the politicians don't really know how to stop the trade; if they did, they would have done it long ago. The political system has become a kind of bidding war in which the premium is on simplistic solutions. Yet drugs are a complex problem that resists facile treatment. The political debate, with its metaphors of war and victory, has become misleading, creating false hopes and threatening to take the United States down destructive paths.

What should and shouldn't the government do? The hardest-liners don't much like to hear it, but in the long run the country must rely on education to reduce drug use. The great virtue of education is that it works; in an open society of 240 million people, it may be the only thing that works. If you doubt its effect, think of what an educational campaign and no more has done to cigarette smoking in the last 20 years. There are other examples. If the government needs to spend more money on drug education, it should, but the level of spending need not be the measure of zeal.

Congress may also be able to increase appropriations usefully in two other areas.

One is grants to state and local governments for drug treatment and rehabilitation. These, like education, are slow and frustrating processes of four steps forward and three back, but necessary nonetheless. The other is orthodox law enforcement at the federal, state and local levels, the whole range of it, from the Coast Guard and Customs Service to the prison systems.

What a showboating Congress should not do is go beyond these supportive functions and trade civil liberties for votes. Too many proposals in recent years would do so. There are certain occupations in which random drug testing is legitimate because public health and safety are at stake. Elsewhere the standard should remain probable cause. The military may have surveillance capabilities useful to law enforcement agencies, but the lesson of American history is that the military should not be given civilian law enforcement powers. Mandatory minimum sentences are not going to work any better in deterring drugs than they have in all the other contexts where they have failed, and capital punishment remains a form of atavism even in drug crimes.

The politicians owe the voters leadership on the drug issue, not theater. Leadership means counseling a balance among the competing values at stake. It involves saying no to more than just drugs.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Earth and the Candidates

The U.S. presidential candidates finally got around to the issues of energy and the environment when the campaign progressed to the Oregon and California primaries. That is better than out at all, but such issues should be getting far more attention in the late 1980s, when it is alarmingly apparent that Earth cannot long sustain the old way of doing things.

Jesse Jackson talks the best line. He has the most radical positions of any of the candidates, which in the long run might be the most prudent, perhaps even the best for the national and world economies. The League of Conservation Voters gives Mr. Jackson a B rating on a scale of A to F.

Governor Michael Dukakis is more cautious in carving out positions on energy and the environment, but he generally has a good record as the chief executive of Massachusetts. His state has long been a leader in opposing offshore oil drilling and supporting action on acid rain. Mr. Dukakis has been in the forefront of opposition to the Seabrook nuclear plant in nearby New Hampshire, helping keep the plant from operating by refusing to approve an evacuation plan. He also raises a B, and might have done better except for a few appointments that the league felt were weak.

Vice President George Bush tried to talk like Teddy Roosevelt while rafting down an Oregon river last week. Mr. Bush likes the outdoors life, he said. But he has been exceedingly vague. He wants tax assistance to spur oil exploration, and supports the offshore oil program, nuclear power and coal. He has bought into the ridiculous notion that caribou love the Alaska oil pipeline, declaring: "They leap up against it, have a lot of babies, scratch on it. There's more damn caribou than you can shake a stick at." The league gave Mr. Bush a D.

The environmental quote of the campaign comes from Mr. Jackson: "If a foreign power poisoned our air with acid rain, dumped toxic wastes in our water supply and then took over the living space from our wildlife, we'd see this as a threat to our national security. But we are doing this to ourselves and it must stop."

This would not be a bad chapter heading for either party to have in its 1988 platform.

—Los Angeles Times

Kadar Stayed Too Long

Like many another politician, János Kadar, the Hungarian Communist leader, stayed on too long. There is rich irony in the impetuous shown toward the most accomplished survivor in Eastern Europe at the party congress over the weekend. The man Mikhail Gorbachev has largely been imitating for three years had come to be regarded by his compatriots as an obstacle to progress.

As the Soviet Union recognizes the value of the Hungarian policies it calls perestroika and glasnost, the Hungarians are showing an appetite for political pluralism that neither the Kremlin nor Mr. Kadar could be persuaded to endorse (both recently moved to discourage it). The pragmatist who took on the job of regenerating a crushed country lived to see the foreign oppressor follow his example just as his suppleness deserted him.

—The Guardian (London)

Panama: Uncle Sam Bungled

The deal the Reagan administration has offered to General Manuel Antonio Noriega is an admission of bungled diplomacy that jeopardized its original objectives. Washington indicated that two drug charges would be dropped if General Noriega resigned voluntarily and left Panama for a year. His handpicked president, Manuel Solis Palma, would remain in office.

Earlier the United States had another option. The former president of Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela were negotiating with General Noriega to allow decriminalization to proceed. But the United States decided to try it alone, without Latin American cooperation, and to try it without using military force.

There are very strong doubts now that the U.S. deal will lead to a free election and restoration of democracy. And of course General Noriega has not yet accepted it.

The United States no doubt feels it is justified in trying to oust General Noriega, but it went about it the wrong way. It should be obvious that the United States cannot impose democracy on Panama. Democracy must spring from the strong desires of the Panamanian people, with encouragement from Latin American countries and also the United States.

—The Japan Times (Tokyo)

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 4637.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613395; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: R550928
Managing Dir. Asia: Michael Olson, 20 Cross Street, Hong Kong. Tel: 2-861061. Telex: 01170
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Ave., London WC2E 9LP. Tel: 836-4002. Telex: 265000
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S.A. ou capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
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OPINION



Looking Out Into Space and Retreating

By William F. Buckley Jr.

WASHINGTON — At the annual meeting of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics in Washington this month, you felt the mix of pride and despair. The exhibit rooms were crowded with sketches of the future in space, a space dominated by American instruments. But there was the sense of the window-shopper. Most of what the visitor saw was not yet built.

Meanwhile the Russians are plodding along, coining and executing feats of space wizardry that their poor cousins in America only dream about. It seemed hard to recall the day when Americans landed on the moon and when it was generally accepted that the colonization of space was the manifest destiny of the United States.

The visitor stared at a miniature facsimile of the fatal Challenger. "Do they yet know for sure what caused it to explode?" Oh, yes. We knew that almost immediately. Within a week or two.

That was surprising, but it turned out that what brought the Challenger down was exactly what had been conjectured the very day of its destruction. It was too cold. The rings separating the compartments were frozen, and as the huge bus worked its way, straining and groaning, to achieve glide altitude its hull worked but could not absorb the little twists and turns required. If the temperature had been 10 or 15 degrees warmer, it wouldn't have had any difficulty whatever.

"What would the Russians have done in such circumstances?" the visitor asked. The scientist smiled. "They would have been up with the same Challenger design two weeks later. They'd just have waited until the weather warmed up a bit."

What the United States has done is substan-

tially to remodel the Challenger, imposing on it every species of life-preserving device imaginable. Does that include an ejection capsule? The answer to that question is not simple. There are means by which astronauts can seek to escape a defective missile launch, but technicians have not been able absolutely to ascertain at what moment the astronauts aboard the failed Challenger were disabled. "It's entirely possible that one or more of them were alive when they hit the water."

That grisly thought is lessened by knowledge that their death contributed to the thought given to the amount of time an astronaut would have at his disposal before triggering the escape mechanism. "But you know," the scientist said, "what happens in these circumstances is that you get a book of specifications that the succeeding model will need to adhere to. Now, I am not exaggerating when I tell you that no one reads all those specifications. No one can read them all."

How then are they made up? "They are an accumulation. Everything Committee A has ever written or said is there, plus everything written by Committee B, plus the life work of Committee C—and by the time you get to the end of the line, you have a volume no man can carry, let alone read and act on."

What happens then? "What happens is that if whoever passes on your model is in a mood to get over, he knows very well he can reach into that book of specifications and find something that doesn't fit. But

even if everything did fit, you don't have a guarantee that there won't be another life lost. When you drive home tonight, you have no guarantee of the kind some congressional committees would like you to come up with that you will reach the hotel without some fatal accident."

William J. Broad of The New York Times recently listed the projects outlined by the Reagan administration for space, and commented ruefully on their progress. Alex Roland, a former NASA historian now at Duke University, was quoted. "All of the Reagan projects are in jeopardy, first, because of lack of consistent, compelling vision, and second, because of the failure to shepherd them through the bureaucracy and Congress."

As recently as 1986, Mr. Reagan was talking about the new "Orion Express," which would fly from Washington to Tokyo in two hours. Well, the prototype of that express has been postponed to 1995, America's space station, envisioned as an \$82 billion venture, is now thought to come in at \$32 billion and to be completed in 1997 (if ever).

And the principal casualty is the Strategic Defense Initiative. They speak of deploying it in its earliest form in 1997 at the earliest. And Congress balks over the money spent. It's easiest to blame the Challenger for the demoralization of the space program, but probably 1971 was the critical year. It was then that Congress decided against completing work on a supersonic transport — America's Concorde. Americans found themselves in those confusing years looking out into space and retreating. The results of that retreat could be devastating.

Universal Press Syndicate

Learning From Aunt America About the Russians

By Page Huidekoper Wilson

WASHINGTON — Who converted Ronald Reagan into a gung-ho summiteer? How did the president, who had always been contemptuous of treaties, come to pursue them assiduously? How is it that the man who warned of the "evil empire" is flying into its midst as part of his end-of-term grand finale?

Clearly, it was a combination of events and people, especially a responsive Soviet leader, that brought Mr. Reagan around. Nancy Reagan was certainly influential, but there was another person, another woman, an expert on the culture and history of the Soviet Union, who played an important but little-known role in the president's change of attitude.

Her name is Suzanne Massie and she is the author of "Land of the Firebird: The Beauty of Old Russia." She has visited the Soviet Union more than 20 times. She is fluent in Russian and has lectured on Russian topics in the United States and Europe. She helped her husband, Robert K. Massie, research his book "Nicholas and Alexandra." She has a large number of Russian friends, including a little girl who calls her "Aunt America" and a Russian goldfish.

In early 1983, after a long chill in U.S.-Soviet relations, Mr. Reagan acknowledged the need for a dialogue with the Russians. That doubtless pleased Mrs. Reagan, who for a long time had been urging the president to go for arms control. From all accounts, her advocacy is based on conviction, but she also might have felt that it would be great for the president to win a Nobel Peace Prize.

Then that autumn came the downing of a South Korean airliner that had wandered into Soviet airspace, setting off an outraged reaction in the pro-communist world. Two months later the United States started deploying Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe and the Soviet side walked out of negotiations in Geneva. By the end of 1983, polls were showing a rising public anxiety about Mr. Reagan's nuclear policies.

Suzanne Massie was in Moscow that autumn and discovered that some Russians, too, were scared. One high-ranking Soviet official whom she knew slightly told her he was frightened by what was happening. She says that she often took what Soviet officials said with a grain of salt, but that she believed this man.

Mrs. Massie resolved to see Mr. Reagan and try to persuade him to take the steps necessary to improve the relationship. As soon as she got back to the United States, she went directly to people she thought might help open the Oval Office door for her. One was Senator William Cohen, whom she and her husband knew from summers in Maine. He arranged an appointment for her with Robert McFarlane, then the president's national security adviser. He, too, became convinced that it would be worthwhile for Mr. Reagan to see her.

Just after Christmas 1983, Mrs. Massie was escorted in to see Mr. Reagan. To her surprise, Vice President George Bush, Chief of Staff

James Baker, Special Assistant Michael Deaver and Attorney General Edwin Meese were also there. As Mrs. Massie describes the meeting, she fixed her eyes on the president as she talked. He must have been impressed by what she had to say, because he kept her there for nearly an hour.

Since then, Mr. Reagan has called on her more than a dozen times for discussions, three of which lasted for an hour and a half. One took place just before his extensive meeting with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in the autumn of 1984. She met with the president before his encounter with Mikhail Gorbachev in Ireland in October 1986. And she was one of a group of Sovietologists invited to the White House to prepare Mr. Reagan for the Moscow summit meeting.

Mrs. Massie understood that the president wanted "a sense of the Russian people" to catch nuances he might find useful for negotiating with

Mr. Gorbachev. "We made suggestions about the sensitivities and feelings of Russians," she said, adding that she felt she had a "pretty good sense of the Russian psychology."

Mr. Reagan apparently agrees with her. It was even rumored that he was considering Mrs. Massie as ambassador to the Soviet Union to replace Arthur Hartman. She was one of a small number of experts on the Soviet Union invited to the White House dinner honoring Mr. Gorbachev during the Washington summit meeting.

The secret of Mrs. Massie's success may be simple. One retired U.S. diplomat says she tells the president anecdotes about her encounters with Russians in a language the president understands. Another says that, at a minimum, Mrs. Massie has succeeded in convincing Mr. Reagan that "the Russians don't eat their young." Sovietologists in and out of the State Department had tried before to "hu-

manize" the Russians; one such top Soviet expert says Mrs. Massie had better luck than he ever did.

A short while after Mrs. Massie's first visit to the president, he talked seriously about negotiating with the Kremlin. "We'll meet them half way," he announced in January 1984.

The hawks who used to surround the White House certainly believed that Mr. Reagan was greatly moved by Mrs. Massie's briefing style and by "Land of the Firebird" — and it worried them considerably. They feared that Mrs. Massie was appealing too strongly to the president's romantic streak with her vivid descriptions of the invasions of Russia by the Mongols, Napoleon and so forth.

In any event, a White House aide said Mr. Reagan's shift at that time was real and significant. "Something has happened to the man," he said.

Page Huidekoper Wilson, a freelance writer in Washington, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

A Testing Time for Papua New Guinea

By David Hegarty

CANBERRA, Australia — Papua New Guinea is facing the toughest test to its stability since independence from Australia in 1975.

Prime Minister Pias Wingu addressed Parliament last month to forestall a motion of no confidence against his coalition government. That came amid allegations of corruption, a rash of political appointments, rumors of a military coup and a power struggle within the government.

An attempt by Mr. Wingu and the opposition leader, Michael Somare, to form a "grand coalition" served only to confuse the situation. With 3.3 million people, Papua New Guinea is the largest South Pacific state, and arguably the most volatile. Its postcolonial political and economic record is impressive. It has been a notable example of democracy in the Third World. The World Bank and the IMF have applauded its macroeconomic strategy and fiscal responsibility despite its low economic growth rates, rising debt-service ratio and continued dependence on Australian aid.

As venting the country has not been easy. Separatist movements have declined but regionalist sentiment remains a potent political force. The political parties are essentially small factions around prominent leaders. Coalition governments are the order of the day, but because of shifting alignments their hold on office is tenuous. Prime ministers have to contend with a constitution that allows for motions of no confidence every six months. Mr. Somare has twice lost power through such motions.

Constant parliamentary skirmishing has led to virtual paralysis of policy-making. Decentralization, which paradoxically has inhibited secessionist forces, has nevertheless complicated central control and coordination. Educated and skilled manpower is in short supply. Popular expectations have risen, but an ex-

pression of manufacturing and industry is unlikely. Law and order problems in rural and urban areas are proving difficult to control, and the delivery of services, particularly health and education, has declined.

Levels of nepotism, patronage and corruption, although low by many standards, are increasing. A recent spectacular case involved Ted Diro, leader of the Pangua Action Party and former head of the military. He faces allegations that, as forestry minister in the previous government, he intended to siphon off millions of dollars in forestry profits to an offshore company in which he had an interest. It was revealed, further, that he had received substantial financial help for his party's election funds from Indonesia's former military commander, General Benny Murdani.

Such pressures have begun to weigh on the political leadership. Mr. Wingu represents the new generation of leader. He has a vision of a capitalist, self-reliant, rural-based economy, and of professional government. But despite his popularity he has been unable to halt the slide. Having wrested power from Mr. Somare in 1985 through the no-confidence vote, he finds himself about to be hoist on the same petard.

On April 11, to shore up his coalition in the face of a no-confidence motion by Mr. Somare, Mr. Wingu was obliged to reinstate Mr. Diro in the cabinet. He then adjourned Parliament until June, within hours of his having been convened. Later, the effort to form a government of national unity was abandoned because of factional squabbling. As a result, his authority has been weakened, public cynicism has increased and regionalist feelings have been rekindled.

Rumors of a coup have abounded,

although a decisive military intervention similar to that in Fiji is unlikely. The 3,000-member army, however, can no longer be considered a completely disinterested party.

The crisis may be resolved next month in a test of numbers in Parliament. The challenge for whoever wins power will be to reassure investors, create opportunities for growth and strengthen state structures without damaging the democratic fabric.

The writer, a senior research fellow at the Strategic and Defense Studies Center of Australian National University, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: German Decree

LONDON — A dispatch from Strasbourg states that a Ministerial decree was published yesterday (May 23) to the effect that on and after May 31 foreigners crossing from France into Germany must be provided with passports certified by the German Legation in Paris. Not even commercial travelers are exempt from this requirement; and if a man happens to lose his passport he will simply have to go back and get another. German subjects and well-behaved Frenchmen living in the frontier districts are allowed free passage from one country to the other.

1913: Greeks Attacked

ATHENS — Consternation has been caused in Athens by the attack made on Greek troops by the Bulgarians, who sought to dislodge the Greek advance guard from Pangheon in order to gain possession of the railway line from Seres to Salonica.

Lots to Do For a Truth Detector

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — This year's American college graduates were freshmen in high school when Ronald Reagan became the 40th president, and they will be in their middle 30s, or thereabouts, at the turn of the century.

To get from here to there, they must rely mainly on their experience with the Great Communicator and his literary circle, but despite this handicap they may be a lucky bunch.

Unemployment, taxes, inflation, and ideology are down. Wages and astrology are up. Marriage is coming back in style, and the government's getting into the baby-sitting business.

Also, the country has had its fling with the handsome troubador from Hollywood and seems ready to settle down with some staidier type. Even the cold war seems less scary, so the outlook is not too bad.

There are some troublesome details: a budget deficit of more than \$150 billion a year, a trade deficit, uncertainty on Wall Street and anxiety on Main Street, the Middle East and Central America tangles. But the graduates can't do much about all that.

There is one thing they can do something about: Their first decision will be to help elect a president for the '90s, and here they may tolerate one or two ideas. This election will not be a referendum on the Reagan administration, which is now irrelevant to the future, but a referendum on the American people. Will the graduates vote, or, like most of their predecessors, just sit around complaining that the party's over?

I have a suggestion. The question is not George Bush or Michael Dukakis but which of them can put together a team of talented men and women who can hold the respect of Congress and

After all, the future belongs to the young.

help unite and govern the country. It cannot be done by a man and his cronies and a TeleProm-ter.

There is a third possibility: how a voter, even with a new university degree, can make a decision by listening to the remarks made so far by Vice President Bush, Governor Dukakis and the Reverend Jesse Jackson. It's impossible to make a clear judgment on their speeches, most of them written by somebody else.

Accordingly, I have a frivolous suggestion. If America needs a truth detector, which the computer industry should be able to produce. Essentially, this would be a decontamination machine that could minimize political pollution and raise the level of the campaign debate. For example, if you ran a Bush or Dukakis speech through the thing and pressed the "delete" button, it would eliminate all lies and print slanted half-truths in italic type.

It would be voice-activated so that you could take it to a political hall or put it in front of your television, and whenever it heard some outrageous whopper from the candidate it would flash "error," or even giggle. In cases of extreme deception, it could be made to emit an insurgent hum throughout the hall, thus serving as a mechanical heckler.

Obviously, the candidates, knowing they were under mechanical surveillance, would hesitate to promise that they would cut taxes, raise defense appropriations and balance the budget, lest the machines erupt in decisive laughter.

There are two difficulties with this machine (temporarily named "Uniquack III"). It is still in the development stage, and it is opposed vigorously by Ed Meese, the so-called attorney general, who argues that lies are protected under the free speech amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Bush says that he was "out of the loop" when Mr. Meese passed judgment on the invention, but that he has always supported the First Amendment and sees no reason to interfere with free speech now. Mr. Dukakis says Uniquack III wouldn't bother him, since he hasn't been saying anything and doesn't intend to change his winning strategy.

Mr. Jackson says the main beneficiary of the thing would be IBM, and anyway poor folk couldn't afford it. And the president says this is just one more trick by the media to embarrass honest politicians.

All are talking as if the election were a judgment on the past rather than a bet on the future, but the class of '88 may disagree. After all, as Uniquack III says, the future belongs to the young.

The New York Times

مكتبات الصحف

OPINION

To Win in the Real World You Have to Make a Deal

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Drugies, the demagogic posturing of candidates to appear tough on the subject of drugs, has become a new American narcotic. Chief trafficker in this demeaning business is Michael Dukakis, candidate for sheriff/president, who stoutly sloganizes that the United States should "say no to Noriega." The impression he leaves is that it is a sign of weakness to trade a federal indictment of the Panamanian strongman for his removal from office.

George Bush took a long look at the polls and let it be known that he disagreed with the Reagan administration on its policy to negotiate the removal of the drug-running ruler. He thus demonstrated that he is no longer merely the president's man. On this issue, he is now Governor Dukakis's man.

Nancy Reagan, we are told by East Wingers, has read the signs of the times and is joining Mr. Bush and Ed Meese in urging her husband to drop his "dealings" with the recalcitrant Panamanian, lest peace bargaining be seen as appeasement of a kingpin.

Democratic editorialists have applauded the posturing, as if the issuance of a written charge were somehow proof of pious law enforcement. "Prosecutors across the nation," thunders The Miami Herald, "need a pat on the back, not a slap in the face."

On that theory, why doesn't a publicity U.S. attorney impeach a grand jury to indict Moammar Gadhafi for terror-

ism, or Ayatollah Khomeini for poisoning, or Iraq's Saddam Hussein for poisoning thousands of innocent Kurds? We could all then strut about refusing to deal with those indictees, too, as if our impotent accusations were some manifestation of American power.

Does super-tough Dukakis propose to send in troops to arrest the indicted drug dealer and bring him to justice in Miami? Of course not. The Democratic candidate wants the problem to fester throughout the fall campaign, while the Republican candidate will not allow himself to be "out-drugged."

Don't give up the indictment! shout the Democratic posturers. Hang the culprit! echoes the Republican, adding the twist of twisting him in the wind. If such a draconian prescription for paralysis takes over U.S. policy, a drug dealer would remain in power in a nation at the crossroads of world commerce. Debilitated by the need to appear strong, we would embrace real weakness.

Where stands Ronald Reagan? At first he made a grandiose statement of U.S. purpose in negotiating the removal of General Manuel Antonio Noriega — "to restore democracy in Panama," which is not the name of this game at all.

As his vice president and first lady defected to the drugtrains, Mr. Reagan claimed that he has not been dealing with a drug dealer at all. That display of wool-gathering recalls his long insistence that he never traded arms for hostages.



Of course Washington is dealing with a drug dealer, who happens to be the man it is trying to coerce. "The purpose of the foreign policy of the United States," as the White House chief of staff, Howard Baker, stated it this past weekend, "is to get Noriega out of power and get him out of the country."

No, we will not have the satisfaction of marching him in chains down Pennsylvania Avenue. Instead, we will grudge our teeth as he cops a plea. But the alternative is the drug dealer's continuance in power, and a new facility in illegal narcotics operations. Mr. Dukakis would rather have the issue than the solution, which is why he

denounces the "dealings" and in effect helps perpetuate the Noriega regime.

Where are the Democrats who are serious about curbing the flow of drugs, and who know that the removal from power of General Noriega requires unpopular compromise? They stand smirking on the sidelines, utt-ing about past payoffs, irresponsibly encouraging their candidate to engage in the kind of hypocrisy that precludes a profile in courage. If this is the sort of ends-justifying, holier-than-thou policy we can expect from Dukakis as president, we are indeed inviting the return of Jimmy Carter.

When all the mice got together to fig-

ure out a way to defend themselves against the cat, one hotshot mouse came up with a plan to tie a bell around the feline neck. Great idea! squeaked the multitude, until an old mouse asked: but which one of us will bell the cat?

Mr. Dukakis is not going to lead a detachment of marines into the presidential palace to arrest the indicted man. Rule of law, OAS treaty, etc. Nor will the new Rambo-combo of George Bush and Nancy Reagan. That means "dealing" to achieve the primary purpose. That is strength in the real world, not phony toughness in the fantasyland of drugies.

The New York Times.

Look, People Are Zapping The Myth of Almighty TV

By Douglas Davis

NEW YORK — Myths often thrive in inverse proportion to their accuracy. The bigger the lie, as in the divine right of kings, or, now, the overwhelming power and popularity of television, the more devoutly it is believed. Although the latest myth is worshiped by political pundits, media analysts and others, the cracks in it are widening by the hour.

Just this month, for example, R.D. Percy Co. of Seattle installed infrared scanners in 1,000 television sets in New York to record precisely who watches commercials. Why must people be X-rayed, in effect, to prove their presence while the 15- and 30-second messages zip

steadily increasing disenchantment with prime-time commercial television, reflected in declining revenues at ABC and CBS and to a lesser extent at NBC.

Polling services, such as A.C. Nielsen Co., have documented a steady erosion since 1980 in the percentage of viewers tuned in to the networks in prime time. Viewers are turning in ever larger numbers to video cassettes, short of commercials, and to cable television.

And electronic entertainment is far from the only alternative being indulged by this demanding audience. Contrary to expectations, Americans are buying twice as many books per capita as in the days before television, as well as a host of specialty magazines. They are jogging, swimming, traveling and going to the theater, movies and museums in record numbers.

Who are the losers when the television myth clouds the minds of politicians and media barons? The viewers. It encourages the media to lavish attention on campaign strategy, depriving people of information on such issues as the budget deficit, child care and the homeless.

Surely it is the extraordinary mis-

MEANWHILE

by? Because recent studies reveal a mounting aversion to commercials, thanks to the proliferation of remote controls that can zap them off. The Percy Scanner will presumably offer proof to troubled advertisers that somebody is still in front of the screen during their pitches. This is not the only indication that the myth of omnipotent television is flawed. The notion that television has totally changed the ground rules of political life, escalating the importance of style and minimizing content, is one of the more sonorous clichés of modern times. Senator Albert Gore Jr. failed miserably in the Illinois and New York primary elections despite hefty outlays for 30-second spots and an equally hefty fee paid to an alleged media wizard, David Garth.

Mythmaking sweeps aside all contrary evidence. Note how little was made of a recent poll that showed an astonishing 64 percent of Americans opposed to a pardon for Oliver North, whose sordid eloquence supposedly overpowered viewers. Or the inability of the Great Communicator to sway votes in Congress on either the nomination of Judge Robert Bork to the Supreme Court or aid to the Contras, despite repeated on-camera appeals.

The presumed passivity and gullibility of the television audience is essential to the myth's conceptual coherence. Viewers' increasing unpredictability, independence and intelligence (well-educated now, compared with the voters and viewers of previous generations) are inconvenient. When viewers changed their minds days or weeks after the North testimony, they unbowed the media professors, who cannot allow people's actions to change their theories.

Certainly it cannot be admitted that people turned against the Vietnam War because it was fruitless or against Judge Bork because they disagreed with him. The notion that the world is racing toward a "global village" linked by common viewing of "Dallas," "Colombo" and the like is refuted daily by terrorist attacks, fundamentalist religious revolutions and the continued preservation of separatist languages and customs.

Most of all, the myth cannot even begin to acknowledge American viewers' steadily expanding audience. America has no equivalent of Britain's Channel 4, which regularly uses the talents of American writers and filmmakers such as Susan Sontag, John Cassavetes and the late John Huston, or West Germany's extraordinary public television system.

The myth assumes that Americans are perfectly content with television as they know it. Thus, no change, no innovation, no risk. This attitude is entirely at variance with virtually all other art and communication forms in America and even with once sluggish U.S. industries, which have learned from foreign competition to dare rather than to doze.

Who, then, profits from the myth? Until now, the media industry. But the philosophical victor has been the royalist side in the age-old debate between populists and elitists, between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, between those who view the public as equals and those who see them as "a great beast," as Hamilton put it.

Now, however, there is a scent of change in the air. The victors may soon be the victims, as viewers withdraw beyond the reach of the Percy Scanner toward media and candidates that offer people what they truly deserve.

The writer, arts critic for Newsweek, has worked in television as a commentator, performer and writer. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Frank Talk From Soviet and Central European Writers

The Wheatland Foundation International Conference of Writers held in Lisbon from May 3 to 8 deserves better than your report ("Rumor Erupts Between Soviet and Bloc Writers at Lisbon Meeting," May 11). Among many events, two panels, one devoted to the literatures of Central Europe, another to those of the Soviet Union, represented both by Moscow and by émigré writers, gave occasion to an exchange of views that should be hailed as a beginning of frankness. Hungarian, Polish and other Central European writers told their Soviet colleagues what their countrymen feel as they are daily confronted with the permanent presence, for the last 43 years, of Soviet tanks and with oppressive governments imposed against the will of the populations.

Unfortunately, your readers may have

had the impression that the Soviet writers were held responsible for the imperialism of their rulers, although no such reproach was voiced. Neither did they defend Soviet policy after World War II in the area in question.

At this meeting the Russian writers did not appear as spokesmen of the state, and this was a most welcome novelty. Your correspondent, therefore, was not quite correct when he affirmed that at the end of the meeting "the Soviet delegates, led by Anatoli Kim, a novelist, issued apologies." There were no "delegates" and thus no need for "apologies." There were individual writers invited by the Wheatland Foundation, and their vivid reactions were appreciated by the audience because of the spontaneity.

As to Flora Lewis's opinion column ("The Pain of Change Is All the Greater," May 12), she was misinformed when she wrote that Joseph Brodsky "rises to a vigorous defense of the Soviet Union against mild charges of imperialism and colonialism from East Europeans." Mr. Brodsky did nothing of the kind. Taking into account that his colleagues from Moscow were on terrain unfamiliar to him, he criticized the notion of Central European culture and argued that the

Soviet writers present could not in any case have been expected to be familiar with it. This was nothing new, as he has expressed a similar view in his famous polemic with Milan Kundera.

It seems to us that the term "Central Europe" applied to the nations between Germany and Russia is a valid one, and we are glad that it came up in the Lisbon discussions. From this, however, it is a far cry to ascribing to Mr. Brodsky purely political statements.

CZESLAW MILOSZ, Paris.
SUSAN SONTAG, New York.

There Ought to Be a Law

It was with great sadness that I read Jim Hoagland's "A Severe Case of Bad White House Aides" (May 11). There should be a law against former aides writing kiss-and-tell books until, say, 10 years after they leave office. People love scandals, and books like Donald Regan's can earn fortunes — at the expense of America's image and reputation. Nancy Reagan has a perfect right to consult astrologers. She influences her husband — but what good wife doesn't?

ELEANOR PERREAU, Versailles.

My heart was with Jim Hoagland and Russell Baker ("Why Wait? Write Today," May 11) as they lambasted kiss-and-tell books, but the blame lies with the American reading public. In another country people would not give a big enough hoot to spend \$25 on such garbage. If American readers would just say no, the epidemic would come to a halt.

CAROL ALLEN, Paris.

Astrology has been called a fraud. Yes, it is, if you refer only to the cursory planetary indications that appear in magazines. There is no way that these can indicate anything of value for anyone. Like everything else in life, astrology has to be applied properly.

HELEN REEDER, Monte Carlo.

In "Those Who Deserve Should Stay Away" (Opinion, May 12), George F. Will decries the irresponsible behavior of kiss-and-tell authors. I could not agree more. But he writes heavily that Donald Regan's presence in the White House was evidence of President Reagan's "frivolousness." It was evidence, more simply, of frivolity.

ROGER GERDES, Taipei.

Australia Is Diverse

Regarding "End of Isolation Poses Dilemma" (Special News Report on Australia, April 30) by Geoffrey Blainey:

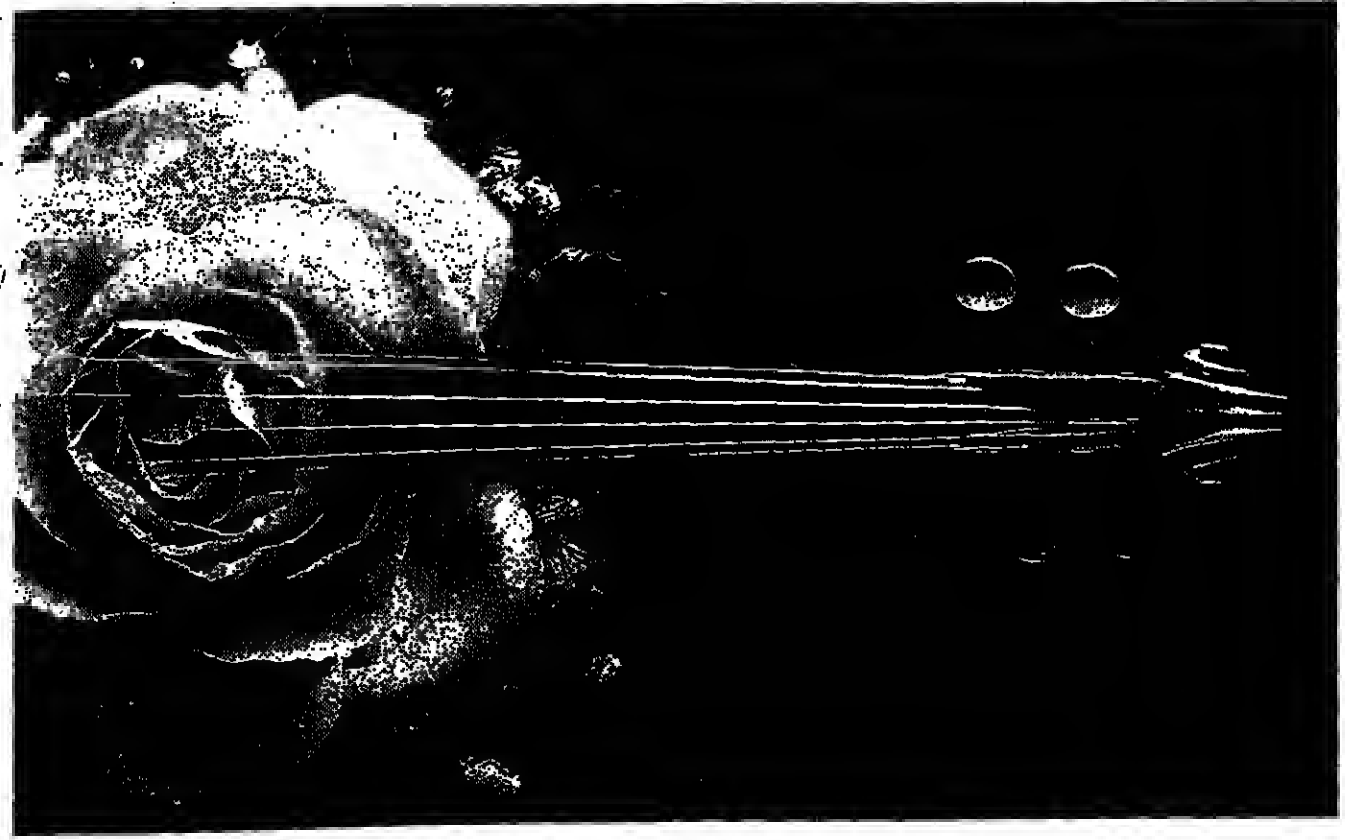
Mr. Blainey's appraisal of the Australian social scene does not do justice to his excellent reputation as a historian. His equation of Australia's immigration policies with the creation of tribal divisions is simplistic and unfounded.

The claim that "typical" Australians do not agree with policies that have bipartisan political support must be viewed with suspicion. More importantly, the claim that division is being subsidized with government money reveals a lack of understanding of Australian culture. For most of us, the ability to speak a language other than English, the opportunity to preserve our mother tongue (if it is not English) and the socially sanctioned development of cultural practices that are not uniformly Anglo-Saxon are vital issues. For Mr. Blainey, diversity is division, pluralism is separatism and pride in one's heritage is a threat to national unity.

His oft-repeated claim to be speaking for the voiceless majority is wearing thin. His voice is only one of many. Most of us are proud of Australia's cultural diversity.

JOHN POLESSEL, Paris.

Waltzes. Austrian Airlines' passengers are welcomed on board to the strains of Viennese Waltzes. Passengers can enjoy Austrian delicacies on all flights



to Vienna, Graz, Klagenfurt, Linz and Salzburg. See also → hospitality.

50 YEARS AGO

1938: Sudeten Talks

PRAGUE — An interview by the German press with Heinrich Himmler, Reich Commissioner for the Sudetenland, took place in the afternoon, coinciding with the German-Soviet pact. The German press reported that the German-Soviet pact was a "great victory" for the German people. The German press also reported that the German-Soviet pact was a "great victory" for the German people.

THE FRIENDLY WAY TO FLY.

Once on this site at Wangfujing, a thousand years ago, a spring bubbled forth, its waters so pure, its sound so tranquil that the Emperor guarded it as he guarded his most precious treasures.

When tired from the pressures of office, he and his chosen Mandarins came here to rest for it seemed the flowers were more sweetly scented and the birds sang more joyfully at the Well of Wangfujing.

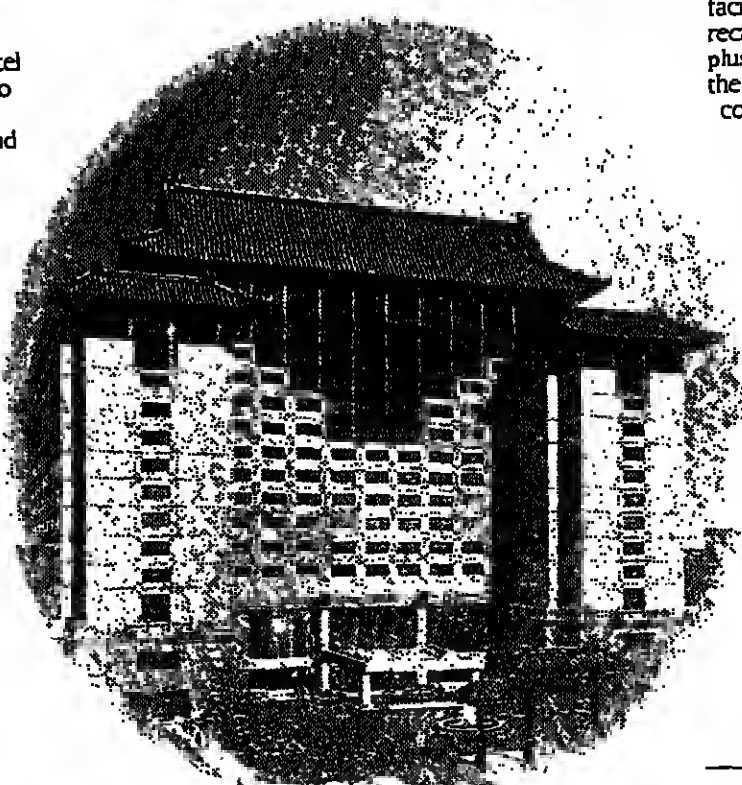
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The Palace Hotel is designed to be one of the world's great hotels. Situated in the heart of Beijing, a short walk from the other palace, The Palace Hotel will

offer weary travellers total refreshment and rejuvenation for the business or pleasure that brings them to China. From luxury duplex suites, concealed beds

that can turn a delightful room into efficient office space in minutes, to eight of what are planned to be the best restaurants in Beijing, complete business and communications facilities, sport and recreational activities plus every modern facility the discerning traveller could ask for.

Once inside the doors of the Palace Hotel its superior appointments and services, the many facilities and traditional grandeur will bring you back again and again — to the Well of Wangfujing.



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Dino Grandi, Fascist, Is Dead at 92 NAZI:

ROME — Dino Grandi, the last survivor of Italy's Fascist leadership and the man who provoked the overthrow of Mussolini, has died at 92.

Mr. Grandi was a top leader during Fascist rule between 1922 and 1943. He died from heart disease Saturday in Bologna.

He held many senior posts under Mussolini, including foreign minister and ambassador to Britain, but he was often an outspoken critic of the dictator.

On July 25, 1943, following the

Allied invasion of Sicily, Mr. Grandi, then justice minister, presented an order of the day to the Fascist Grand Council calling for Mussolini to hand over most of his powers to King Victor Emmanuel III. The resolution was overwhelmingly passed and the same day Mussolini was arrested by the king.

Mussolini was later rescued by German paratroopers and established the puppet Republic of Salò in northern Italy. Five of the Grand Council members who had voted against him were shot but Mr. Grandi escaped, fleeing to Spain.

After the end of the war, he ran an agriculture business in Brazil before returning to live permanently in Italy three years ago.

■ **Other deaths:**
Thomas E. Stephens, 84, who was appointments secretary to President Eisenhower during his two terms, Sunday in Clearwater, Florida.

Sammy Davis Sr., 87, a vaudeville dancer whose career spanned 40 years and launched his son into show business, Saturday in Beverly Hills, California.

Art or Kitsch?

(Continued from Page 1)
future without a relationship to the past," declared Anja Vollmer, the Green deputy who proposed the debate. The time has come, she said, "to break the taboo of silence around the Nazi art."

But the lingering fear is that not everyone will laugh.

"There is still uncertainty in dealing with official Nazi art because the so-called 'beautiful art,' which was intended in those days to reflect the 'healthy taste of the people,' is closer to the taste of the broad majority of the public even today than the so-called 'modern art,'" said Claudia Siede, the chief culture spokeswoman of the Greens.

The government simply has to put its trust in the political and aesthetic maturity of the people, she said, "even in dealing with the esoteric heritage of National Socialism."

One of Mrs. Siede's suggestions is to "de-demonize" Nazi art by exhibiting it side by side with works denounced by Hitler — in effect, by repeating 50 years later twin exhibitions held by the Nazis in Munich.

In July 1937, the Nazis inaugurated the Haus der Deutschen Kunst, or House of German Art, a monolithic, granite gallery that came to be known in whispers as "Palazzo Itzki" for the huge exhibitions of sanctioned art held annually through 1944.

Two days after opening the gallery, the Nazis staged the infamous exhibition of "degenerate" works of modern artists, many of whom were banned, exiled or imprisoned.

It was from the exhibitions at the Haus der Deutschen Kunst, today simply Haus der Kunst, that senior Nazi officials bought many of the paintings for their offices and waiting rooms.

After the war, these and untold thousands of other Nazi-owned artworks were collected by the U.S. Army in Munich, either to be returned to their rightful owners or confiscated as propaganda. But one batch of paintings taken from Nazi offices was deemed sufficiently harmless to remain in German hands, and ended up at the Munich customs office.

The "military art" had a different history and fate. These were paintings of the war done either by artists sent to the front for that purpose or by amateurs in German uniforms. At the end of the war, most of the works were shipped to the United States, though 1,659 were returned to West Germany in 1950.

The rest remained in America until 1986, when an additional 6,255 paintings were returned. These are the ones now at the Bavarian Army Museum in Ingolstadt, open to the public since the official catalogues.

REFORM: Aid Is Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

chev's circle of supporters and aides, described the Soviet leader as the head of a group of "revolutionary democratic reformers."

The news conference, chaired by the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi Gerasimov, was startling in its openness even for a period when the country has become what Mr. Gorbachev described recently as "a vast debating society."

As it was being held, the party's Central Committee was meeting on the other side of Moscow and it approved "theses" presented by Mr. Gorbachev aimed at democratizing the system, to be presented to a party conference in June.

In a separate development, a commission of the Supreme Soviet, the nominal parliament, recommended the ratification of the U.S.-Soviet treaty to ban medium-range missiles. But officials said a final decision would depend on action by the U.S. Senate.

British Name Ambassador

LONDON — Britain named Rodric Braithwaite on Monday as its new ambassador to Moscow.

Russians Get Interview, Almost Verbatim

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Pravda and Izvestia, the two most prominent Soviet newspapers, devoted two full pages each on Monday to a nearly complete transcript of the interview of Mikhail S. Gorbachev with The Washington Post and Newsweek.

This gave Soviet readers an unusual glimpse of their leader being questioned by Western reporters. The Soviet leader is never questioned in public in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet version did not include a question posed by Richard Smith, the Newsweek editor in chief, who asked if a recent exchange of articles between two papers, Sovetskaya Rossiya and Pravda, reflected, as some Soviet editors have said,

different views held by Mr. Gorbachev and another senior Politburo member, Yegor K. Ligachev.

The Soviet transcript said: "R. Smith asked a question the point of which was, did the appearance of the famous articles in Sovetskaya Rossiya and Pravda indicate the existence of serious differences in the Politburo?"

It also altered an answer to a question about whether Mr. Gorbachev was prepared to endure in the Soviet Union the kind of unrest that followed price increases in Poland when the Soviet Union undertakes a price reform scheduled for 1990.

As printed, Mr. Gorbachev's answer emphasized that the Soviet Union retained central control over prices, and would continue to do so.

GROSZ: Hungry Elated

(Continued from Page 1)

other members of the 13-member Politburo, the party's ruling body, were deposed. In addition, the two party secretaries closest to the former leader lost their jobs.

The officials said the sweep had been prompted by what the leaders learned at the party conference of the depth of popular resentment. The meeting had originally been intended only as a setting in which to effect prearranged leadership changes.

The official said the resentment had been revealed in unexpected frank speeches by many of the 500 conference delegates who were chosen to take the floor. Some were senior party officials, others rank-and-file members named by their local party sections to represent their views.

What Hungarian analysts emphasized most strongly, however, was the unusually severe fate meted out to the top leaders who were thought to represent an outdated political style. Many were not only removed from the positions in which they exercised power, but were also denied the ceremonial honors usually granted to Communist officials deemed to have lost their usefulness without having fallen into disgrace.

Mr. Kadar himself, according to an official who had advance knowledge of the top changes, had been expected to retain a Politburo seat, together with the honorific title. He was denied that, although some Hungarians fear that the former leader, respected for his political skill, might make even the honor of any office a source of power.

But party liberals and nonparty Hungarians were elated by the complete disappearance from party office of Mr. Kadar's most devoted lieutenants. Of the seven former Politburo members, five were also removed from the Central Committee. This demonstration went beyond what had been expected.

Those removed from party posts included men whose other present functions or past office noncommittal make Central Committee membership almost automatic.

Among them are the head of state, President Karoly Nemethi, and the head of the party-dominated trade union federation, Sandor Gaspar. Others included, Mr. Grosz's predecessor as prime minister, Gyorgy Lazar, and the head of the Budapest party organization, Ferenc Havasi.

The fifth person who was removed from the Politburo and the Central Committee was also one of the dismissed Secretariat members. He is Miklos Ovari, a particular favorite of Mr. Kadar.

Moreover, Kadar loyalists from various professions, many of whom had held Central Committee membership since Mr. Kadar's early leadership days, were also dismissed.

MOOD: War Is Afghanistan's Past, Present, Future

(Continued from Page 1)

Housing Project, built by the Soviet Union for high-level bureaucrats, army veterans and Moscow's advisers. Two children playing in the courtyard were killed.

A group of Soviets out on an evening stroll said the firing had been unsettling but they were not sure it was time to leave. "The money is good," said one man, explaining that he was paid in convertible currency and was saving a fair amount by working in hazardous conditions.

Asked if he was worried, a 52-year-old Soviet instructor at a technical institute sounded resigned. "The local leadership says it can

protect us," he said. "I have to take their word for it."

A woman, asked how she was passing her time these days, had a more pointed reply. "We spend our time thinking about going home."

Western diplomats report no small amount of jitters rippling through the diplomatic mission. The Kremlin officially says nothing about its civilian personnel, but diplomats expect half of the 12,000 Soviet advisers, embassy personnel and their staffs to be gone from Afghanistan before the end of the year.

"You can see a sense of relief in the ministries," said one non-Western diplomat who has friendly relations with the government. "I've gone into offices and found Afghan officials glad they didn't have Russians looking over their shoulders anymore."

Last week, it was also difficult to book a seat on any of the regular flights to Moscow because many Soviet advisers were putting their families on planes home.

An American diplomat said that recently an East European envoy stopped by the U.S. Embassy to check out the safety shelters, fire-extinguishing equipment and coating on the windows to prevent shattering when a bomb explodes outside.

AFGHAN: Flight From Border

(Continued from Page 1)

anything. Now they're complaining they have so much they can't transport it and they're running around trying to rent hundreds of trucks."

Pakistan's military intelligence agency, which controls the flow of arms to the mujahidin and exerts considerable influence over the Peshawar groups, is known to be urging the guerrillas to launch a major offensive both to capitalize on momentum against the Kabul government and to avoid infighting.

Guerrilla commanders inside Afghanistan, however, according to both Western and Afghan officials, have increased their cooperation by setting up joint committees not only to plan attacks but, even more importantly, to give local traditions, to set formal agreements to divide the captured material.

One Western official cited reports that the Jaddi garrison departed so fast that not only half-empty bottles of Russian vodka were left behind, but also trucks up on jacks.

Four Announced for Gandhi

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi leaves on June 4 for an eight-day tour of Syria, West Germany, Hungary and the United States, Indian officials said.

REFORM: Aid Is Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

chev's circle of supporters and aides, described the Soviet leader as the head of a group of "revolutionary democratic reformers."

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British Name Ambassador

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DISSENT: 'There's Glasnost,' Sighs Soviet 'Parasite'

(Continued from Page 1)

pressed the view that changes could happen only within the boundaries of socialism and on the basis of socialist values.

Mr. Grigoryants calls himself a democrat — which is now the thing to be in the Soviet Union. But he is not a socialist, and that apparently puts his views outside the realm of permissible public discussion.

"Everything that evokes in people anxiety that someone has tossed up other values, including in the ideological sphere, this evokes a critical reaction," Mr. Gorbachev said. "That is also the democratic process."

Mr. Grigoryants was arrested last week just before the newly organized Democratic Union — a group seeking a multiparty system — was to meet in his offices at a dacha 25 miles from Moscow.

While he was in jail, Mr. Grigoryants said, the police told other prisoners that he was a Jew who wanted to leave the country. Mr. Grigoryants is not Jewish and he said he had no wish to emigrate.

When he was released the police refused to return his belongings, he said. "They say I have to prove somehow that they are mine," he added.

Sentenced in 1983 to 10 years in prison for editing Bulletin V, an underground human rights journal, he was released last year as part of an amnesty for many political prisoners. He then started the journal Glasnost.

In the official Soviet view, Mr. Grigoryants is a darling of the West, a renegade whose journal is published abroad in eight languages. He has been denounced as such in the official literary weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta.

"People here know that the Grigoryants' organization," in quotation marks, is tied not only organizationally but also financially to the West, that his constant visitors and guests are Western correspondents," Mr. Gorbachev said.

"Therefore, people think of him as some kind of alien phenomenon in our society sponging on the democratic process, sponging on positive aspects of perestroika."

Reading this portion of the interview, Mr. Grigoryants said: "It's understandable. A really free press is not popular with anyone in power, not only in the Soviet Union, but in the West, too."

The first issue of Glasnost came out 11 months ago and featured an interview with Andrei D. Sakharov, the physicist and human rights activist. And it printed a long list of political prisoners still in jail.

The editor of the Moscow evening paper Vechernyaya Moskva, Anatoli Russovsky, called the journal Glasnost "immoral and unnecessary."

During his Moscow visit, starting Sunday, President Ronald Reagan will meet with a group of reformers — Jews refused exit visas — and dissidents.

Mr. Grigoryants has been invited. He said he planned to tell Mr.

Reagan "everything that is positive that is going on in this country, things that are due not only to Gorbachev, but to others. Those positive trends deserve support. But it's worth remembering that Gorbachev is not only a politician, he's a socialist politician, as he made clear to the Post."

Finally, Mr. Grigoryants looked carefully at Mr. Gorbachev's denial in the interview that there are splits in the leadership.

When told that the questioner had mentioned the name of Mr. Gorbachev's conservative No. 2, Yegor K. Ligachev — with whom Mr. Gorbachev is said to be at odds — and that Mr. Ligachev's name was omitted from the text in the Soviet press, Mr. Grigoryants smiled weakly.

"There you go," he said. "There's glasnost."

EQUAL: A Minority Lag in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

The report, entitled "One-Third of a Nation," called on national leaders to engender economic growth. Leaders in the minority community should act as role models and help develop strong institutions within that community.

Among the 37 panelists were: Edmund S. Muskie, former Democratic senator from Maine; Coretta Scott King, widow of the Reverend Martin Luther King; Governor Thomas H. Keane of New Jersey; Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas; Governor Rudy Perpich of Minnesota; and Governor John Ashcroft of Missouri.

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UN Chief Meets Thatcher

Reuters

LONDON — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar met with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Monday. British officials said, Mr. Perez de Cuellar was on his way to the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa to attend the annual Organization of African Unity summit meeting, which starts on Wednesday.

Khartoum Police Disperse Demonstrations With Tear Gas

Reuters

hundreds, demonstrated against the scarcity of bread and mandatory power cuts that went into effect Sunday.

The protesters blocked some roads with rocks and set fire to garbage cans and tires.

The police dispersed them with tear gas and quickly extinguished the fires.

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ARTS/ANTIQUES

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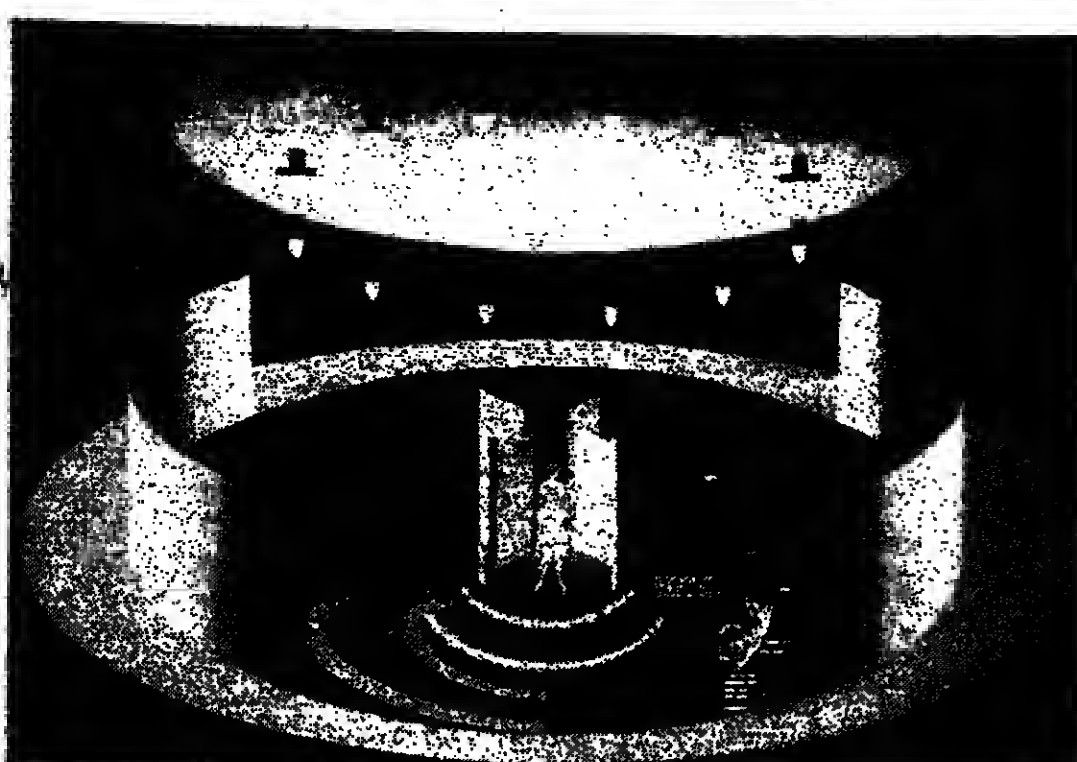
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Set design for the 1930 Soviet premiere of 'The Threepenny Opera.'

The Great Western Search For Soviet Artistic Treasures

By Joseph Fitchett

THE London publisher Nikos Stangos wanted a memorable locale for the book launch of Thames and Hudson's handsome volume, "Russian and Soviet Theater 1905 to 1935." So last week Western literati and glitterati converged on the Soviet Embassy in London to fete the book and its author, Konstantin Rudnitsky, the grand old man of theater history in his country.

"Is this a first? I think so, for the Soviet government to promote a book with no Russian edition," Mr. Stangos said in a telephone interview.

The Soviet Union is throwing open more than just an embassy's doors these days in helping Western publishers and editors, museum curators and art dealers mine Soviet artistic lodes.

Pulled by glasnost and driven by a need for hard currency, the Soviet art market is starting to enjoy a worldwide boom.

Sotheby's is holding an art sale in Moscow in July for the first time since the Russian Revolution. Some old

Moscow hands deplore Sotheby's hoopla. "It is this year's photo safari, offering the snob appeal of private museum tours and tea with Raisa Gorbachev," sniffed a Paris specialist.

But he plans to go, too, if he can arrange a separate flight from Sotheby's charter. After all, the sale includes not only contemporary Soviet painters but also a dozen works by Alexander Rodchenko and other artists of international stature who led the Soviet avant-garde movement from 1910 until 1935, when Stalinism declared them officially nonexistent.

In authorizing some modern classics for export, Soviet officials, interviewed in Moscow News, explained that some fine works had to be allowed to leave the country if Western collectors were to be kept interested in Soviet art and consider buying contemporary painters' productions.

As cultural taboos crumble, Soviet officials are seizing opportunities to promote their nation's artistic heritage, often using Western expertise in packaging it, even for domestic audiences.

Big new shows are raising critical esteem for the achievements of Russian and Soviet artists. New York is scheduled to host a blockbuster exhibition this fall, "Soviet Arts of the '20s and '30s," which will then go on show in

JOSEPH FITCHETT is a Paris-based correspondent for the International Herald Tribune.

Continued on page 10



Title page design for Mir Iskustva magazine, top; Fabergé bowl, Saint Petersburg, circa 1900.

Paris Awakens To Competition

By Souren Melikian

PARIS — For the first time since the late 1950s, there are signs that the power balance in the international art market could undergo significant changes over the next three or four years. The awakening of Paris as an auction center is a new factor with which the two dominant auction houses, Christie's and Sotheby's, will now have to reckon.

Evidence that the quasi monopoly achieved by the two Anglo-Saxon firms no longer goes unchallenged has come in the form of a series of substantial sales held in the French capital. The impact of the round of three auctions devoted to the Georges Renand collection, which started on Nov. 20 with Impressionist and Modern masters of a caliber long reserved for London or New York and will end Monday with Old Masters, cannot be overestimated.

In the competition that pitched them against the English, the French undoubtedly derived a built-in advantage from the decision of a Paris court following disagreements between different claimants to the estate. It appointed the president of the Paris Chamber of Auctioneers as arbiter between the conflicting parties.

What matters now, however, is not so much how the auctioneers landed the deal but how they handled it.

Here much of the credit goes to President Joël-Marie Millon. The 42-year-old auctioneer belongs to the growing minority of Paris auctioneers who believe that they must pool means and hold specialized sales in common. Eventually, there must be a single company under the trade name Drouot.

Millon saw in the Georges Renand deal a unique opportunity for a trial gallop in collective action. Five auctioneering partnerships were contacted separately by members of the Renand family. Millon says that getting the five partnerships to work as a single team and all the members of the family to agree to the terms of the deal took a year.

Millon's main asset was probably the unconditional support of Drouot's highly skilled strategist, Patrice Ziegler. As secretary-general of Drouot, he has a thorough command of in-house logistics.

Millon's first achievement was to ensure that the auction would be conducted under the

banner of the Compagnie des Commissaires-Priseurs de Paris.

His second achievement was to persuade colleagues that they should rent the Théâtre des Champs Elysées at 15 avenue Montaigne, since both he and Ziegler believed that the building on the rue Drouot was inadequate in size, location and servicing and that major sales had to be held elsewhere. On the catalogue jacket, the only names that appear are those of Georges Renand, the late collector, and the new logo, Drouot-Montaigne.

His third achievement was a huge advertising campaign and publicity drive. The main paintings were dispatched to Tokyo, New York and Lausanne. Ads were placed in the international media. A hardbound catalogue, mostly color, was collectively financed.

Inevitably, there were hitches. Millon and Ziegler had not anticipated the large interest of



the Parisian public. During the viewing preceding the Nov. 20 auction, getting at the pictures was an exercise in self-defense combat. At least one American millionaire gave up. The catalogues were printed too late and distribution in the United States was not impeccable. The Théâtre turned out not to be ideal as an auction house. It is difficult for the auctioneer to catch sight of, or even hear, all the bids that come from curving rows of seats.

The sale was nonetheless a considerable suc-

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Sistine Chapel Restorers Stand Close to God, but Last Judgment Awaits

By Mary Davis Suro

ROME — Gianluigi Colalucci stood just inches from the powerful, bearded face of God as painted by Michelangelo in the "Creation of Adam" and said, "There are special times when I have to stop my work and take a long look."

The chief restorer of the Sistine Chapel frescoes let his eyes follow the perceptible energy that flows from the brushstrokes on the arm of God as it reaches out to Adam lying languidly on the ground.

"Then," he said, "I am filled with all the many emotions of someone discovering Michelangelo for the first time."

The first eight years of the Vatican's effort to clean centuries of dirt and grime from the surface of Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel frescoes have experienced highs and lows, resounding praise and bitter criticism.

And for the three men directly responsible for the daily work and decision-making, Mr. Colalucci, Fabrizio Mancinelli, the Vatican

curator and director of the restoration, and Nazareno Gabrielli, head of research and analysis at the Vatican laboratories, there is no clear end in sight.

The lunettes and more than half of the ceiling are now completed. But with three more panels on the ceiling to finish as well as the Last Judgment looming as the final, ominous phase of restoration, the Vatican team faces possibly another five and a half years of near daily confrontations with Michelangelo.

The sheer volume of time and the daily responsibility for one of the greatest artworks of all time have only enhanced the personal as well as the professional significance of this endeavor for the three men.

"I began this job when I was 40," remarked Mr. Mancinelli, who as curator for the Vatican's Renaissance collection has been placed in overall command of the project. "When it finishes I will be over 50. Considering the time and the emotions I have put into this project, the Sistine Chapel will always represent a very important segment of my life, and not just of my career."

"The tolerance is less here than in any other work I might ever encounter."

For Mr. Gabrielli, who is responsible for the laboratory work and analysis done on all restoration projects at the Vatican, the burden of the project is perhaps more telling in emotional rather than professional terms.

"Technically, the problems of the Sistine frescoes are the same problems I see with many pieces of art. And the techniques I use to deal with them are basically the same," he said. "These frescoes are just so important."

The stage for the restoration has been the ponteggio, or movable scaffolding bridge, perched high above the heads of the nearly 11,000 tourists who visit the chapel daily.

Reached by either a steep ladder or a 20-meter (65-foot) ascent in a shaky orange wire-mesh elevator, one is jarred on arrival by the high-tech "command center" atmosphere, with its bright lights, computer, telephones and television cameras.

Oblivious to the confusion, Mr. Colalucci, who is in charge of all work done on the bridge, and his assistants stand with stop watches to time the cleaning as they dabble away at the paintings with brushes and small sponges.

Mr. Mancinelli, 48, said: "Every section we clean reveals something totally new about the artist, always something very exciting. New style, new technique, new iconography. So my work is constantly changing. It would be diffi-

cult to find another job as interesting as this." The quality of a restorer's career, maintained Mr. Colalucci, rests on the quality of work that comes to him. "The Sistine Chapel frescoes are undoubtedly the best-known works of art in the world. So this project has been something absolutely exceptional in my career."

He added: "I'm constantly aware that the work I'm doing here will have an impact on the future, on the study of art and on our culture. This kind of opportunity is normally outside the range of possibilities for a restorer. The responsibilities here are tremendous. But then again, so are the surprises."

As he studied a section of Adam's torso, he elaborated: "The manner of Michelangelo's painting from the beginning of the vault in this point is always changing. The various details are executed in different ways."

Mr. Colalucci noted, for instance, that in the "Creation of Adam," he discovered a Michelangelo who was "very much in command of the fresco" and who painted without making corrections as he had done in other sections.

"Sometimes I find this work a bit like studying a piece of music," he added. "The first time you listen, you don't understand it. But the more often you hear it, the more you grow to appreciate it."

For Mr. Gabrielli, 50, who subjects tiny fragments of the frescoes to chemical and microscopic analyses, some of the thrill of the work seems lost in the laboratory process. Although he admitted that the work is "always exciting," he seemed focused on the limitations.

"In theory, a person should be allowed to make mistakes in their work. After all, it's only human," he said.

But, he observed, the Sistine Chapel is the kind of work where mistakes cannot be made. "The tolerance is less here than in any other work I might ever encounter. And the dangers so much greater."

No less aware of the pitfalls, Mr. Colalucci,

Continued on page 8

THE INSIDE STORY



New York's Amazing Pace
May sales of Impressionist, Modern and contemporary works, including Andy Warhol's "Four Marilyns," pictured above, made history as well as money. The outcome left experienced dealers wondering how long such successes could last.

Ottoman Origins In a New Light

Turkish art has emerged as the winning number in Islamic art auctions. The phenomenon proves a startling illustration of the unsuspected but close link between the art market and international politics.

Razzle, Dazzle Diamond Sales

Diamonds are attracting increasing attention from buyers and the media. The sale of the Duchess of Windsor's jewels held last year was the great catalyst, and the rebound has continued despite the October stock market crash. For the normally secretive trade, the continued glare of publicity is requiring some adjustment.

Left Bank Dealers Put on Show

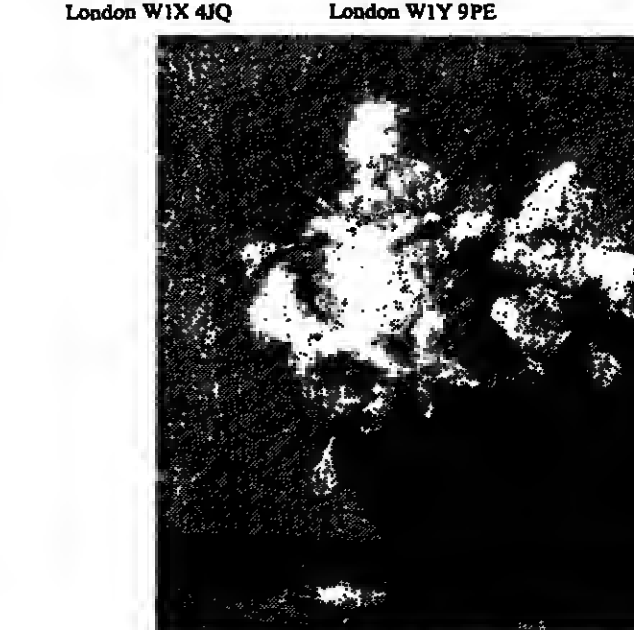
Antique dealers on Paris's Left Bank gear up for their annual open house, a celebration of the "Objet Extraordinaire."

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Restructuring the Market

Paris's Challenge

Continued from page 7

cess. It was made more remarkable by the mood of uncertainty that prevailed among many professionals only one month after the stock market crash on Oct. 19.

A world record was set for Modigliani with the portrait of a seated woman in the nude, "La Belle Romaine," which sold for 45,200,670 francs (\$7,912,380).

It was surpassed on March 28 at Christie's when an immeasurably more beautiful portrait, "Le Portrait de Mario," went up to \$4.84 million (\$8.71 million). Given the importance of the London picture, perhaps the last one painted by the artist a few weeks before his death, the 10 percent difference in price is surprisingly slight.

It was not just the prices that made the first Renard auction significant. The thoroughly international attendance that led to such prices was a novelty in Paris.

The wonderful but very small portrait of a young woman by Corot, "Madame Chamouillet," (the artist's niece) was bought for 6,383,025 francs (about \$1.1 million) by an unidentified Japanese bidder. The best Modigliani, although not the most expensive, "La Femme à la Cravate Noire," went to another Japanese, Tokuzo Mizusaki.

The Modigliani may not be unreasonable at 37,393,155 francs (\$6.6 million) but the Saurat, a minute 17.5 by 26.5 centimeter panel (6 1/2 by 10 1/2 inches) was breathtakingly dear at 4,733,550 francs (\$839,281). This confirmed a recent trend — top-quality small formats seem to sell best in Paris.

The entire sale highlighted the importance that some Drouot experts with international contacts could have in future strategies. Jean Claude Bellier and his son Yann, based in New York, along with Philippe Brame and Bernard Lorencean, who are widely respected on the international scene, and André Schoeller rallied their clients from all over the world and got several to put in bids.

The fallout of the 199 million franc (\$35.3 million) auction is perhaps of even greater importance than the event itself. It triggered intense competition among the leading auctioneers.

Jean-Louis Picard, of the Ader Picard Tajan group, stung at coming in on the Renard bidding, put together a sale of Impressionist

and Modern masters held two days later at the same Théâtre. It was a very good sale, totaling 63,135,000 francs with a reasonably low failure rate of 5 percent.

In its way, it bode even better for the future than the Renard affair by proving that the French, too, have it in them to build up sales "from various owners." English style, and handle them well.

Ever since, an unmistakable competitive mood has been perceptible in every field, resulting in some excellent auctions. On March 9, Jacques Tajan, of the same Ader Picard Tajan group, held a first-class sale of Old Master drawings focusing on the French school. It differed in content from a London or a New York auction. There were fewer items but it included some supremely fine drawings from an old collection formed decades ago.

The delighted surprise experienced by professionals at seeing drawings unknown to them accounts for some of the prices. A self-portrait by Charles Antoine Coppel which is probably the very pastel he gave the Académie Royale in 1747 when he was appointed director — became the most expensive Coppel drawing at auction as it soared to 774,811 francs. The most astonishing price was the 411,926 francs paid by Kate Rothschild of London for a neoclassical study of a male model by Prud'hon, rather abruptly cut off below the waist.

Other auctions with extremely good pieces have been held at intervals, reflecting the increasing willingness of French vendors to turn to some of the Paris auctioneers as they improve their marketing methods, including cataloging and an all-important advertising drive.

Most important to the future of the French market, the trend toward unity is gathering momentum, largely as a result of the Renard experiment, deftly exploited by Milon.

Since September, three loose teams of auctioneering partnerships have been set up. Out of a current 98 auctioneers licensed to hold sales in Paris, 27 are thus no longer confined to the limited resources of their individual partnerships.

The first grouping that came into being on Sept. 15 and calls itself "Paris-Auction" has a common secretariat and pools works of art consigned for sale to its



Modigliani's 'La Femme à la Cravate Noire' (detail).

members whenever the occasion lends itself.

A second grouping, "Arcole," was recognized by the Ministry of Justice on Feb. 15. It has just taken a bold step in a key area, Impressionist and Modern masters.

Bernard Oger, of the Oger-Dumont partnership, which is a member of Arcole, was asked by a client to sell two important Modiglianis. They were the portrait of the artist's first patron, Dr. Alexandre, done in 1909, and a study of a country girl, "La Petite Jeanne," who posed as a model for the artist.

Oger wrote to his colleagues, asking if they had modern pictures that might go with these.

The Riemann-Bailly-Pommery partnership came up with a very fine Redon study in oil "Femme à la Barque" and a Fauve period Valat. The Milon-Juteau group put in 14 pictures by Takanori Ogniss, who is now in great demand on the Japanese market.

Cornette de Saint Cyr supplied a Cubist painting by Jean Jeanneret, better known as Le Corbusier, and an excellent Cubist Valmier.

The auction is scheduled on June 2 at Drouot-Montaigne. The timing, three days after the Old Master paintings from the Roberto Polo collection due on Monday, also at the Théâtre, followed by the Renard holdings in Old Masters on May 4 is excellent. There has been nothing like it in France in the last 25 years.

Milon has allowed himself "six months to succeed or go." His goal is a single company called Drouot, with specialist sales only.

Two or three groups, plus Guy Loudmer, who will always go it alone, sounds more likely. It could work. The French potential is enormous. If Milon manages to persuade his colleagues that rationalizing the antiquated system is necessary for survival, a credible power may come into being on Jan. 1, 1993, when unified legislation and taxation opens the door to ruthless competition within Europe.

London, where Christie's and Sotheby's have their bases, is watching it closely. They know that Milon's attempt is France's last chance.

It's a Merry Month of May for N.Y. Auctions

By Souren Melikian

NEW YORK — The two weeks in which sales of contemporary, Impressionist and Modern art at Sotheby's and Christie's exceeded \$200 million will be remembered as one of the most astonishing periods in art market history.

Money flowed incessantly, regardless of style, provenance and quality. Experienced dealers looked on, bidding only with extreme caution, wondering how long this was going to last and resenting the increasing ease with which the auction houses seemed to be managing the market.

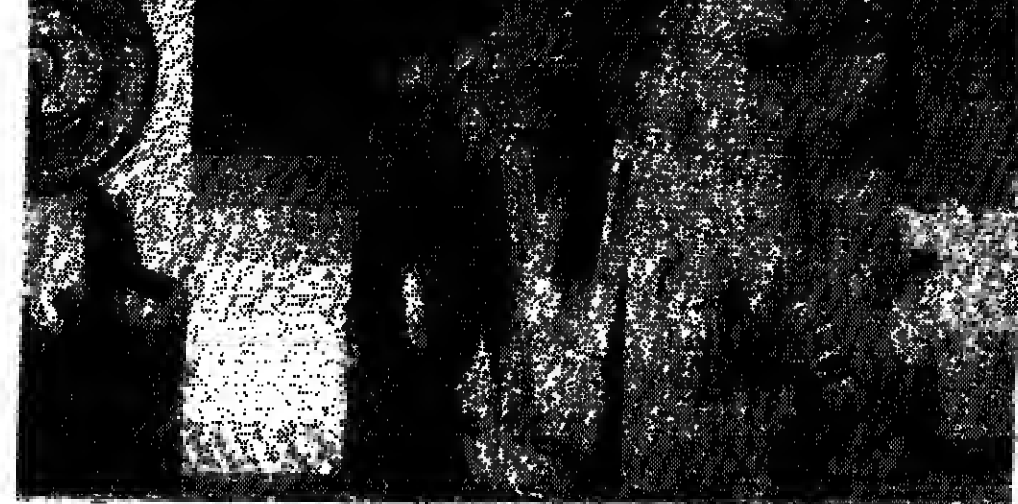
When Sotheby's started the proceedings on May 2, there was an atmosphere of tense curiosity among the more seasoned dealers. The inaugural session combined the Andy Warhol collection of contemporary art and paintings from various owners that did not particularly impress specialists.

Things could easily have gone wrong had the market displayed any weakness.

But the excitement created by the Warhol circus parade atmosphere continued and in turn carried along the contemporary art consigned by other vendors. Many large prices were recorded that evening, from Jasper Johns' "Screen Piece," streaks of bluish grey trailed over the canvas, which soared to \$660,000, to Roy Lichtenstein's "Salboats," a comic strip version of the Cubist vision, which made \$605,000.

The preference for works perceived as historic by virtue of their early dates or by the attention they received in the media 20 years ago was as marked as it had been in the fall.

But the most telling indication of the booming demand is provided by the ease with which small works, particularly drawings, were



Jasper Johns's 'Diver,' at \$4.18 million, set record for any living artist.

selling. A scribble in pencil, crayon and red ballpoint pen on paper by Cy Twombly, worthy of any self-respecting schoolboy doodling his way out of boredom, went for \$93,500.

In its way, this says as much about the eagerness to buy familiar labels as does the same artist's super doodle in oil which sold for \$990,000. The same remark applies to Johns' "Light Bulb" in pencil and graphite wash on paper which sold for \$242,000 — the drawing is a mere 17.2 by 22.2 centimeters (6 1/2 by 8 1/2 inches).

The day after, Christie's took over in the evening and opened its auction with a group of sculptures from the collection of Richard and Reva Kaplan. As in the Warhol session, big pieces of 25 or 30 years ago fetched large prices. A mobile by Calder dated 1959 made a huge \$198,000 and a linear steel structure of 1952 by David Smith was sold for \$385,000 — less than Christie's highest expectations but still an enormous price.

Here again, small pieces were avidly sold far above the high estimate.

The eagerness to buy reached a high pitch a week later as Impressionist and Modern Art became the subject in both houses.

However, there were some pictures and one or two sculptures of a considerably higher order than has been seen at auction for some time.

Sotheby's May 10 evening auction included two magnificent landscapes by Cézanne, each anticipating in a different way the late Moutagne Sainte Victoire phase. A portrait of a woman by Matisse was outstandingly beautiful — and indeed came from the Museum of Modern Art of New York to which it was given in 1963 by Mr. and Mrs. Hochschild of New York.

On May 11, it was Christie's turn with a remarkable "Profil de femme: Jeanne Avril," one of the most poetic portraits of Renard's first Impressionist phase "L'om-

brelle" — a woman seated three quarters holding up a sunshade in a garden shimmering with light — and what is perhaps Maurice de Vlaminck's most powerful work in his Fauvist phase, "Le Pont de Chanton," done in 1905-1906.

The sheer presence of several works of this caliber is enough to create a certain climate of feverish desire. It is, however, not enough per se. The intense bidding machinery generated by some of the works that hardly justified so much excitement again suggests that considerations not directly related to art were an important factor.

If Mary Cassatt's pastel on paper later laid down on canvas, "La Conversation," is worth the \$5.51 million paid at Christie's (three times the high estimate), then Renard's "L'ombrelle" must be deemed almost cheap at \$6.6 million — less than twice Sotheby's high estimate. An exceedingly rare still life of gladioli in a blue vase, also by him, definitely is at \$1.1 million.

Throughout Christie's auction of May 11 as in Sotheby's auction of May 10, there seemed to be no sense of relative value of one work to another.

This is probably to be expected when buyers with limited familiarity with their subject play an increasingly important role in the market. In a sale where so many prices were enormous, Sotheby's unforgettable Daumier study of "Don Quixote and Sancho going to the wedding of Gamsache" was underpaid at \$275,000. This was either because his name meant little to those who later spent millions, or because they failed to perceive the mastery and advanced style of a picture done in 1830 in a manner heralding Manet's style two decades later.

It is hard to say what long-term consequences the new buyers and their way of buying may have on the market. Using notoriety as a criterion has already given contemporary art a tremendous boost. In other circumstances, Jasper Johns might not have made it to the current world record for any living artist when "Diver" sold at Christie's for \$4,180,000.

The new way of buying is helping third-rate pictures carrying well-known signatures while leaving out in the cold anything that does not lend itself to hype.

Above all, the new buyers are altering the market structure. To them, the auction house is the ideal place. The glare of publicity gives them the illusion of safety. They feel lost when confronted with a dealer. They are finally introducing an element of instability into the market even if they help it for the time being. Their allegiance to art is as much based on the desire for a safe haven for their capital as it is on their concern for esthetics.

They could pull out as abruptly as they came in.

Sistine Chapel Restoration

Continued from page 7

58, seemed more sheltered from them than his partner.

"I will always worry, I have to," he contended. "But I don't think I could make a big error because I would never put myself in a position to do so. Besides in my work there are a series of checks and balances at every step. I can't just rush ahead on my own."

Despite the fact that these concerns will never disappear entirely, there have been periods of relative calm during the restoration. Although the restorers initially met with overwhelming enthusiasm, a few scholars, artists and art critics criticized them in 1986, saying that the restorers were ruining the frescoes and that work on the ceiling should be stopped immediately.

"This was a very uncomfortable time for us," Mr. Mancinelli reflected. "It meant a lot of distraction and a lot of time lost."

However, the project got a huge vote of confidence last spring when an international group of leading conservators of Italian paintings gave its unanimous approval to the restoration. Their endorsement, which came after a trip to Rome to study the frescoes in detail, essentially rebutted the attacks of the critics. Since then, the Vatican team has breathed more easily, but its members hesitate to speculate on the future.

"There are only two things we're sure of when we look ahead," remarked Professor Mancinelli speaking both for himself and Mr. Gabrielli. "One, is that this chapel has to be finished. And second, we're going to be a good deal older by the time it's done."

Mr. Colalucci concurred. "I'm curious to see the final results of these years of labor," he said. "But I'm decidedly less curious to see what I'll be like around the year 1997."

MARY DAVIS SURO is a journalist based in Rome.



Gianluigi Colalucci, chief restorer of the Vatican project.

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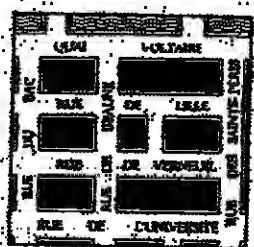
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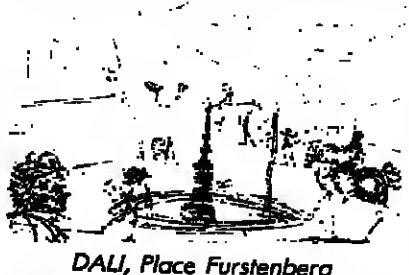
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The Link Between Art and Politics

Growing Interest in Sales of Turkish Art Signals a Cultural Reappraisal

By Souren Melikian

NEW YORK — In the last two years, Turkish art has emerged as the winning number in Islamic art auctions. It provides a startling illustration of the unsuspected but close link that exists between the art market and international politics.

Last April, when the traditional early spring sales of Islamic works of art were being held at Sotheby's and Christie's in London, both auction houses ran color plates of Turkish pottery on the glossy art paper covers of their catalogues. The coincidence is a first in auction history, and both sales demonstrated that the move was commercially justified.

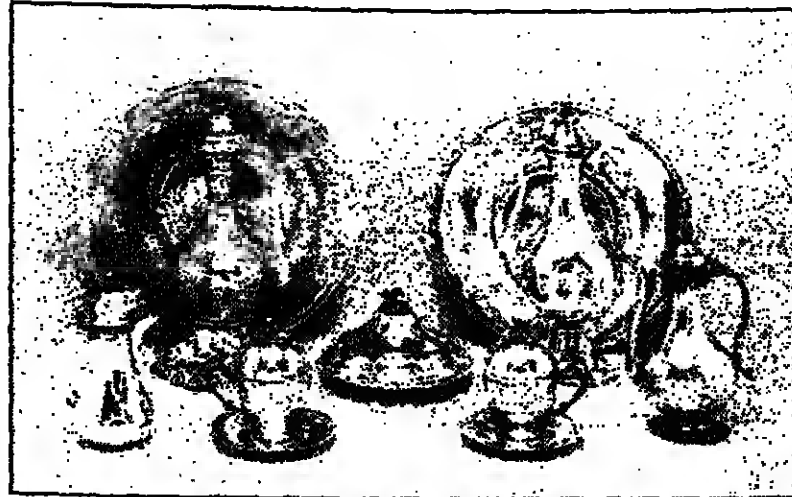
Sotheby's choice, a panel of re-vestment tiles in brightly colored faience of the mid-16th century is particularly telling. Until recently, the panel would not have made it to the pottery vessels made in Iznik from the late 15th century to the late 17th century were never distinguished in Europe and North America and started rising more markedly in the early 1980s.

But tiles have drawn little attention. Unlike the vessels sought at all times by collectors of Renaissance and early Baroque furniture and objets d'art, who like to mix them with their dark bronzes and painted furniture, tiles do not fit easily into interior decoration. Their appeal is chiefly to collectors with specialized interests.

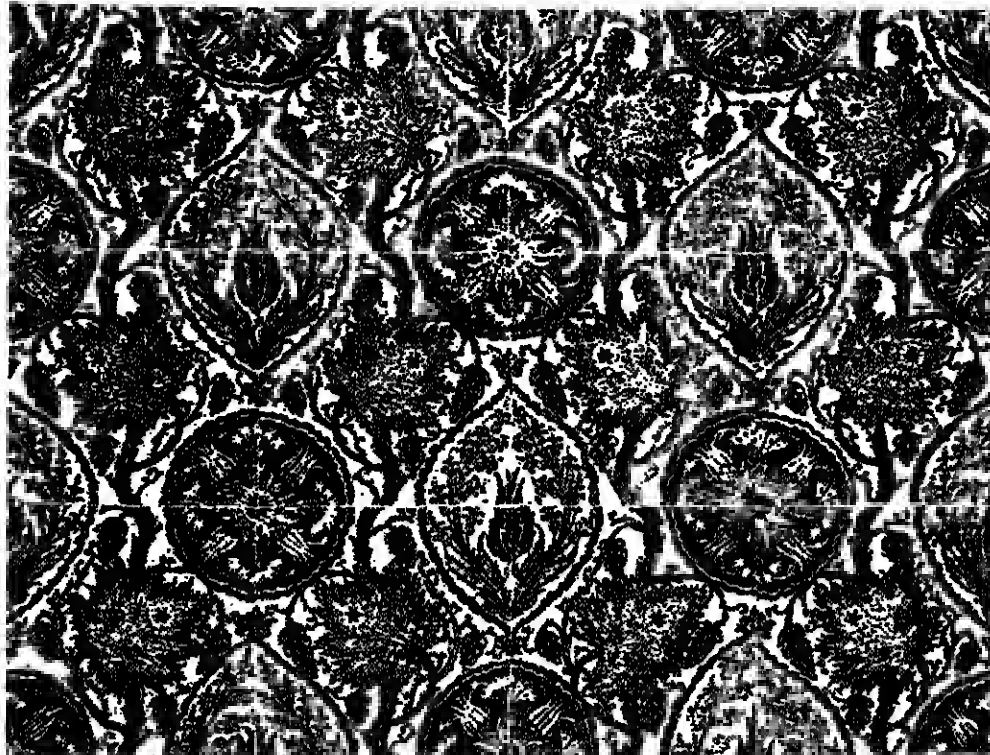
These, on the other hand, demand excellent condition when the subject is not excavated objects. And the panel was far from perfectly preserved. The tiles seem to be the only ones of their kind to have survived, apart from a piece in the Isabel Stuart Gardner Museum in Boston and another in the Art Club at Providence, Rhode Island, and they must have been lifted from a monument in ruinous condition.

There are signs of restoration one dealer noted. The repeat motifs combining highly stylized tulips, carnations, hyacinths, and vine plants do not adjust perfectly. Two reasons obviously induced Sotheby's to overlook these peccadilloes. One is the sheer rarity of the motif and the other the surprise effect created by a hitherto unrecorded panel of 12 tiles. Although Sotheby's remains silent on the subject, dealing sources say the panel was discovered in a Southern state of the United States by a New York dealer collector and was being consigned for sale by him.

Sotheby's gamble came off.



Ottoman silverware, top left; 16th-century gilded copper helmet; Iznik tile panel.



What was seen by some as a white elephant was the object of intense competition and ended up at \$60,500 (\$108,900).

There were more surprises. An extremely elegant set of four tiles with tulips and carnations enclosed within lobed rosettes, combining carmine, cobalt blue and bluish green on a milky white ground, soared to \$29,200—more than doubling the high estimate.

The buyer was a London-based Turkish collector bidding all the way up against Yanni Petsopoulos

of London, one of the leading European dealers in Ottoman art.

Another panel of four tiles of the same period, once nearly as elegant, again doubled the high estimate immediately after, while two tiles forming a panel of religious

calligraphy in Arabic tripled its estimate of \$18,150. The successful bidder was again the Turkish collector from London.

A fitting conclusion to the Iznik celebration was an object described in Sotheby's catalogue as a

"spherical hanging ornament"—a globe of uncertain use, possibly suspended over mosque lamps.

It is so weird that, although the globe was on loan to the Victoria and Albert Museum earlier in this century, it aroused little interest when it first came back to the market. It was sold for \$99,000, a record for any piece of Iznik.

Had pottery been the only category on the rise within the broad range of Turkish objet d'art, it could be seen as indirectly determined by the rise of Italian majolica with which it has so often been associated by European collectors of Renaissance and Baroque art.

Other areas that appeal to the specialist rather than to a wide public suggest, however, that the rise affects anything carrying the label of Ottoman Turkey.

This year some fantastic heights were reached by gilded copper vessels. On March 7, a footed cup and cover of a type rarely seen in the market was sold at Drouot by Jacques Tajan and his expert Lucien

Arache for more than 400,000 francs (\$66,000). The engraved decoration of cypress trees and other Ottoman motifs was fine, but the gilding showed extensive signs of rubbing.

In Sotheby's London sale of April 13 new highs were reached by gilded copper arms and armor of the plainest kind: A 16th-century helmet missing its nasal—the sliding arched rod that comes down over the nose as a protection—went up to an unthinkable \$17,600. Equally striking was the curving dagger and sheath in plain gilded copper sold for \$5,050. Seven years ago, the same dagger was sold for under 5,000 francs, less than \$500 at Drouot.

Most remarkable, perhaps, is the phenomenal price level attained by works of art in the later Ottoman period. Silverware combining Ottoman shapes and ornament borrowed from Western Europe hardly found buyers at significant prices a decade ago. It can now go sky-high.

Late manuscripts signed by well-known calligraphers that have been in demand for a longer time, particularly Koran manuscripts sought for their religious significance as the Book of Revelation to Moslems, continue to rise.

One of these copied in 1813-

1814 by Sayyid Husayn rose to \$2,430 on Nov. 24 in Christie's London sale. The revivalist style of the illumination may have something to do with it. Just as Europe rediscovered its 19th-century revivalism, so Turkey appears to be set for a fresh look at its 19th-century heritage.

Each category of Turkish art at varying periods is currently pushed up by different factors. Western museums and high-powered collectors are still a major force in the market for pottery, late silverware is exclusively sought after by Turks and by Arabs from the Near East in areas where the imprint of the Ottoman taste remains perceptible and Korans of the later period are in demand anywhere between Riyadh, Istanbul and Cairo.

Nevertheless, all combine to project the image of Ottoman art on the ascendancy. This matches the rapid development of a new class of wealthy industry managers and technicians—they are the ones who settle for the flashier silverware—but also an increasing search for roots and a corresponding yearning for the days of Ottoman rule.

Formerly perceived as an era of corrupt decadence, its last phase is increasingly seen in a new light—the days when the links of the

country were to the East, the source of Turkey's culture. Persian was the language of the literature most admired and read by cultivated Ottomans. Arabic the language of religious teaching and metaphysical literature, and, of course, of any monumental inscription on a mosque. Both are indispensable keys for gaining access to the culture of past centuries and to its ongoing legacy in the present.

Almost every major exhibition involving Turkey in the last five years was emphasized in the Ottoman theme, from the "Anatolian Civilizations" shows in Istanbul in 1983 to the current Solomon the Magnificent exhibition at the British Museum, which also toured Washington and New York.

The salesroom rise in prices, the accompanying round of commercial exhibitions in London—from Bernheimer's extremely fine selection that was inaugurated when Sotheby's held its April sale, to the delightful evocation of "Four Centuries of Ottoman Taste" staged by Eric Grünberg of Paris at 39 Duke Street, 100 yards from Christie's—mean a lot more than a new development in the economics of art. They signal a far-reaching cultural reappraisal with implications regarding the identity of a whole nation.

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Henri de TOULOUSE-LAUTREC "A Balconnette" (1888). Oil on canvas, 92 x 65 cm. Origin: Art Collection, Paris. Exhibitions: Cote Miroir, Paris, from 1888 to 1905; Wildenstein, London, April-May 1963, n° 81; Royal Academy of Art, London, Nov. 1979, March 1980, n° 219; Bibliography: Toulouse-Lautrec Museum, Albi, catalog, 1967, p. 27, n° 125; "Toulouse-Lautrec and his Work," M.G. Doris, New York, 1971, II, p. 140, n° 305.

On view: Saturday, June 18th, from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sunday, June 19th, from 11 a.m. to 12 (noon). — Catalogue on request at the auctioneer's office: F.R. 150, and at ART and AUCTION 250 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK N.Y. 10107, Tel.: (212) 582 56 33.

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C. REDON 1840-1916 "La disparition". Oil on paper pasted on panel, signed at bottom left 71 x 53 cm. Will appear in the catalogue raisonné of the work of C. REDON, which is being prepared at the WILDENSTEIN Foundation.

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May 28 - July 25, 1982 n° 149

Literature: Charles Wessely, *Essai de 1967*, *Journées des Arts* n° 187 June 1970, reproduced p. 66.

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In Paris, Dealers Celebrate 'Objets'

PARIS — In the 19th century, Balzac liked to browse among the antique shops of the Quai Voltaire. Today, collectors such as Karl Lagerfeld, Rudolf Nureyev and Hubert de Givenchy frequent the shops in the same spot in Saint Germain des Prés, where 130 antique dealers make up the Carré Rive Gauche.

The Carré, a square bounded by the Quai Voltaire and the rues du Bac, de l'Université and des Saint Péres, will celebrate the 12th annual festival of the "Objet Extraordinaire" from Thursday through Monday with an open house. About 45,000 people are expected to attend.

Among the objects on display: a pair of 17th-century French tapestries that tell the tale of Theagenes and Chariclea; an 18th-century Russian commode in mahogany inlaid with geometric ivory plaques and bronze fittings, pictured at top; an articulated miniature atelier carved in ivory; a model of a project for the Madeleine church made of straw marquetry; and a violin fashioned from remnants of shells, rifles and horse bones gleaned from World War I battlefields.

Other antiques include an embroidered dragon on the medalion of a Chinese emperor from the Qing Dynasty, above; a woodcut elephant studded with mother-of-pearl, coral, turquoise and ivory that dates from the Edo époque in Japan; and an opaline ring that once belonged to the actress Sarah Bernhardt.

Next month on the Right Bank, the six members of the Antiquaires à Paris will recreate the ambience of the ancient régime in the Folie d'Artois of the Bagatelle Gardens. From June 15 to July 3, this mini-château, which is usually empty and closed to the public, will be furnished with the masterworks of these dealers.

Jean Rafferty

Dazzling Diamonds Send Prices Skyward

By Souren Melikian

NEW YORK — The latest conquest of the auction houses is called the diamond. The precious stone trade, at one time shrouded in deep secrecy, is gradually coming out into the open.

Gem transactions of a very high order are now being handled in glitzy performances on the salesroom stage, and the elite of gem dealers find it impossible to resist that lure, however much it would like to.

The sale of the Duchess of Windsor's jewels held in Geneva on April 2 and 3 last year was the great catalyst.

Cleverly exploited by Sotheby's, the myth of royalty going out to the commoners in the name of passionate love that made the headlines decades ago hit the media again. By sheer virtue of association, it focused the attention of thousands who had never given much thought to the shiny little baubles.

In a superb performance conducted by Nicholas Rayner, worthless costume jewelry and sundry trinkets sold at 200 or 300 times their estimate. Meanwhile, in the uppermost layer, stones priced in the millions of dollars got an extra 20 percent or 30 percent push, a substantial differential in that bracket.

Most importantly, these prices were paid by the world's leading professionals. Laurence Graff of London got the \$2,126,670 emerald of 19.77 carats, and Tsuneo Tagaki of Tokyo, a cushion-cut diamond of 31.26 carats for \$3,153,333.

Even for professionals, the experience of paying millions of dollars under the glare of the television cameras of 16 networks in a marquee in which about 1,000 people were gathered was a psychological turning point.

The rebound effect was felt before the end of the month. On April 28 at Christie's the dean of the profession worldwide, Theodore Horowitz of Geneva, paid \$880,000 for a 0.95 carat red diamond — \$926,000 per carat, more than six times the previous record set at Christie's in May 1980.

William Goldberg of New York acquired a 0.59 fancy purplish pink diamond at \$148,500 per carat. His private collection of colored diamonds is currently on view in the Museum of Natural History.

Most remarkably, the rebound effect of the Geneva April sales at Sotheby's and Christie's continued after the stock market crash in October.

One day after the crash, Sotheby's had the unenviable honor of testing the ground. Faces were drawn on Oct. 20 when the auction start-

ed. Not only did it go well with a reasonable 25 percent failure rate, but a big stone, the \$4.99 carat Porter Rhodes diamond, did brilliantly at \$3,850,000.

On Oct. 21, it was Christie's turn to wonder whether big money would still be available after the spending spree the day before. François Curjel, the director of the jewelry department and a member of Christie's New York triumvirate, had taken in the biggest diamond ever seen at auction, a 64.83 carat D flawless.

The gem soared to \$6,380,000, paid by Lisa Moussaieff of London Hiltoo Jewellers bidding on the phone from London. The world record for a white diamond was set at \$98,400 per carat. It held less than six months, until Sotheby's auction of April 19 in New York.

The February St. Moritz sale had gone extremely well with some stones attaining considerable heights. Nonetheless, with the news that Sotheby's New York sale would include an 85.91 carat pear-shaped diamond of D color and internally flawless clarity, the trade again got the jitters.

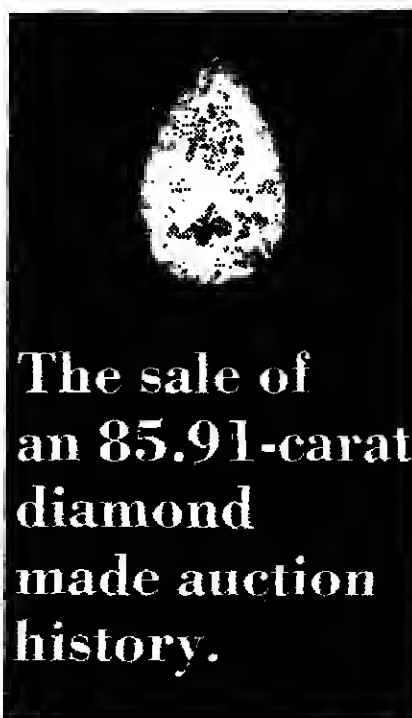
Sotheby's expert, John Block, was quoting an \$8 million estimate, not even bothering to have a bracket with a low and a high. The diamond had been cut in such a way that it looked more like a 65 than an 85 plus carat stone because of its depth down in the middle.

As such stones are often bought to parade the possessor's wealth, that could have been a serious handicap. Many thought the diamond would not find a buyer. It made gem auction history as it went up \$9,310,000 at a record \$106,274 per carat. Most significantly, the winner was the leader in the trade, Graff of London, against an anonymous telephone cootenant.

HE WAS obviously feeling optimistic, for the day after, at Christie's, another historic level was attained, thanks to him. A 52 carat D flawless diamond beat the previous day's record and set a high of \$142,232 per carat. But this time, the \$7,480,000 stone went to a Middle Eastern buyer — Graff being the underbidder.

The October and April 1988 sales in New York, coming after the events of April 1987 in Geneva and February 1988 in St. Moritz, signal a major transformation of the precious stone market. It is not just that leading figures in the trade have taken to committing themselves publicly.

The appearance of big rocks with no previous history — be it Sotheby's 85 carat gem or Christie's 52 carat diamond — means that the stone cutters own see the open market as a plausible outlet, on a par with the big diamond traders with whom they were previously deal-



The sale of an 85.91-carat diamond made auction history.

ing exclusively when it came to the most important stones.

The stone-cutters, about whom nothing is ever said in the media, represent a crucial link in the diamond-marketing chain. They are not men who wield the tools — mostly they employ their own chosen craftsmen — but they evaluate the characteristics of the rough gems they buy and plan their cutting. They also try to follow the requirements of the public, which is a lot easier when they are both gem dealers and stone cutters, such as David Gale of New York and Geneva and Louis Glick of New York.

Their new commercial strategy has far-reaching implications and certainly positions them as a new force. They are the source of supply to the middle market, which, François Curjel insists, despite his obvious satisfaction with his world record per carat diamond, is doing very well in the F to H range — the standard commercial grades.

He mentions as an example the 19.67 carat rectangular-cut diamond, of H color and VS2 clarity, sold for \$440,000 at Christie's April sale in New York — \$22,369 per carat. Interestingly, a stone closely comparable in characteristics and weight had fetched 8 percent less on Oct. 21, at Christie's at the time of the crash. This shows how vigorous the middle market is right now.

With their new policy, the stone-cutters as suppliers of this market as well as of many of the big stones represent a new factor in the diamond market.

Their feelings concerning the ability of the auction market to absorb major stones will soon be tested. In the last few weeks, the talk of the trade has been about a mystery stone which is rumored to have come out of Angola and is currently being cut in Antwerp. Its size is described as enormous. Look out for the next big diamond in the salesrooms.

The Western Search For Soviet Treasures

Continued from page 7

Leningrad. The Amsterdam Stedelijk Museum is preparing the first complete retrospective of Kasimir Malevich's work.

A show in Vienna at the Museum für angewandte Kunst, entitled "Art and Revolution," has many works from nearly 200 sources throughout the Soviet Union. It has raised the hopes of Western experts that many more treasures, unknown to Western audiences, are in Soviet provincial museums. The show, widely described as the best exhibition on Russian avant-garde art ever allowed out of the Soviet Union, has been extended until June 20.

Western publishers are bringing out the first generation of hand-some, authoritative art books on the 20th-century visual arts in the Soviet Union.

Like Mr. Stangos, Paul Gottlieb, president of Harry N. Abrams Inc. in New York, said that he is discovering "a lot of interest" in this field as it becomes possible to get away from books that looked like "Soviet products."

"We used to have to simply buy the rights to the fairly formalized books developed by the Russians, but now we are able to give a lot more input in editorial conception," he said. "Folk Art of the Soviet Republics" will be the first example of this kind of U.S. packaging.

José Alvarez, a young Paris-based publisher known for his flair in successfully publishing sophisticated, luxurious art books, goes even further, spending months each year in the Soviet Union working with Russian photographers to shoot pictures for his books and digging through museum storerooms with his authors in search of material.

"To get Western quality, you have to work with them like you work with Westerners; if you leave things to the system, you can never be sure that you're getting the best or even the whole truth," he said.

Even specialists are surprised by the documents and art works that turn up in his books, starting with "Art Nouveau in Russia." His forthcoming books include a panorama of Russian decorative arts between 1900 and 1935; Marc

Chagall's Russian work before he emigrated in 1922, half of which has never been seen in the West; and "Vhutemas-Vhutain," a book about the Soviet equivalent of the Bauhaus in the 1920s that was outlawed by Stalin.

"Three years ago, you couldn't use the word vhutemas in official documents, but, even so, Russian scholars had books and documentation about it in their drawers," Mr. Alvarez said. His book contains 2,000 illustrations.

Art dealing has become legal after decades in which it was mainly a smuggler's game via Western embassies' diplomatic pouches. Mr. Alvarez has set up a separate Paris-based company, Kriga — which means "book" in Russian — to show and sell contemporary Soviet painters, many of whom have spent most of their working lives as dissidents.

"They pass you from studio to studio, you pick out works, these go to the two official 'export' salons where they are approved and priced, and then the paintings are exported," Mr. Alvarez explained. Key officials at the two salons — Vitalis Manina, Irina Efimovich and Pavel Horosilov — facilitate the process, he said.

"Conditions and rules are still changing, prices are rising incredibly, for work and for reproduction rights," according to Mr. Alvarez.

Mr. Alvarez insisted that, despite the need to negotiate every foot of the way in Moscow, the effort is exciting. "We are part of a process," helping Soviet scholars use the information they've hoarded and helping Soviet reformers change the system," he said, adding: "It's our interest that breaks down the barrier between former dissidents and the officials who now have more room to help them."

He has no doubts about the wealth of authentic material still to be discovered.

"When you are taken through the storerooms, you pass 18th-century furniture, sequestered in the Revolution and over touched, right there, beside the politically suppressed modern treasures," he recalled.

"They never carried out a Nazi-style auto-da-fé," he added. "It's all still there" — and coming out to be marketed or at least seen.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Designer Furs for Fall

By Bernadine Morris

NEW YORK — The basic coat for fall is 48 to 52 inches long, sits just above the ankles, swings easily from broad shoulders and is made of dark mink skins, most furriers agree.

Shorter coats, 38 to 48 inches long, are destined for the woman who already owns a fur coat, is not too tall, feels overwhelmed by the finger styles, or is fashionably addicted to short skirts. Furriers call these shorter styles three-quarter coats or jackets, but they are long enough to cover completely most above-the-knee skirts.

Together they are the meat and potatoes of last week's fur collections, many by designers who have made their names in ready-to-wear. Some of the most exciting styles are translations of concepts introduced last month in fabric, and now available in fur. Among them are Oscar de la Renta's high-waisted coats, Donna Karan's short, sharply flaring jackets and Carolina Herrera's sleek evening ensembles: small fur jackets over sinuous crepe dresses.

Because they are dealing with products whose prices frequently run to five figures — including lightweight squirrel coats (Russian, of course) that cost around \$12,000 — furriers point out that they have to be conservative in design.

Still, spurred by adventurous ready-to-wear designers, they have spiced their collections with lively colors and fresh shapes. Curly Tibetan or Mongolian lamb, for a few thousand dollars, are among the younger-looking furs of the season, while golden sable, Russian broadtail, chinchilla and lynx are designed for the sophisticated who can handle prices that can run into six figures.



Geoffrey Beene, ostrich trim.

The show-stopper at Donna Karan's presentation of furs for Birger Christensen was a hot pink Mongolian lamb coat that blazed down the runway like a fireball. Asked what she would want to wear next winter, Karan said, "the pink lamb, of course." Last year her choice was sable. Other highlights were a belted Persian lamb

coat that fit like a dress and two flaring boleros, one sable, the other sheared mink.

Birger Christensen has other designers under his wing. Claude Montana is the most original. He uses caramel-colored sheared mink in jackets with sleeves draped like Venetian lamp shades and circular cowls that turn up to form hoods. Perry Ellis is the most casual, with short wool coats lined in mink and grooved rabbit styles. Michael Kors's boleros in wine or red Mongolian lamb have a young, jaunty look.

Herrera's collection for Revillon runs from casual sand-color fluffy fox coats, shown over pants suits, to sleek Russian broadtail jackets lined in bright colors and worn over slinky crepe dresses. In between, she shows stenciled squirrel coats with a tweedy look and graceful princess-shaped mink styles with a schoolgirl primness.

Giorgio Sant'Angelo strongly endorses off-beat color and sheared furs like mink and muskrat in his designs for Robert Sidney. But his most important contribution is his emphasis on soft, relaxed construction techniques. His styles flow over the body and drape as gracefully as fabric. It is a major step forward.

Yves Saint Laurent's furs, made by Saks Jandel, the Washington store, included a black mink shaped jacket with a white mink panel in front, and floor-length capes in white and dark mink, echoing styles in the French designer's fall fashion collection.

Hubert de Givenchy's furs, produced by Lawrence Kaye, include such extravaganzas as a semi-fitted Russian broadtail coat trimmed with sable and clouds of Russian lynx. But there are also casual



Calvin Klein designed sporty pullover mink tunic for Alexandre.

styles, like a hooded camel-color sheared coat and a green curly lamb jacket shown over gray flannel pants.

Geoffrey Beene got the week of fall fur showings off to an exciting start with equal helpings of originality and exuberance, seasoned with frivolity. He mixed fur with feathers and fabrics, dyed some pelts unlikely shades like tawny

'Pelle' Gets Golden Palm

By Thomas Quinn Curriess

CANNES — The Cannes film festival's highest honor, the Golden Palm, was awarded Monday evening to "Pelle the Conqueror," by the Danish director Bille August. The prize for best actor went to Forest Whitaker for the starring role in "Bird." Clint Eastwood's film about jazzman Charlie Parker. The prize for best actress, in an unusual move, was attributed to three actresses from the same movie, Chris Menges's "A World Apart": the American Barbara Hershey, the British Jodhi May and the South African Linda Mvusi.

"Pelle" was a popular choice, a contrast to the boating that followed the announcement last year of the award to Maurice Pialat's "Under the Skin of the Lion." Errol Sora, the president of the jury who announced the prizes in the 41st Cannes festival, gave a special citation from the jury to Max von Sydow for his role in the movie, an adaptation of Martin Andersen Nexø's novel about an elderly Swedish worker (played by von Sydow) and his 10-year-old son.

"Bird" was honored twice. In addition to the best actor award, it received the award for best soundtrack. Eastwood, who addressed the large audience for both awards, said, "I thank the people of France for their enthusiastic response to our film." After bugging Whitaker, he said, "I'm so pleased that the jury decided that he should be the man." Whitaker himself praised those responsible for the film, including the man whose story it was, Charlie Parker.

"A World Apart," which looks at apartheid in South Africa, also was honored twice, winning the Jury's Special Grand Prize. Based on a true story, it focuses on the relationship between a white woman, politically committed to fight apartheid, and her 13-year-old daughter. Menges, an Oscar-nominated camera artist, made his debut as a director with this British entry.

Other winners were Fernando Solanas as best director for his "Sur" from Argentina; "Thou Shalt Not Kill," the Polish entry directed by Krzysztof Kieślowski, which received the Jury's Prize; and "Drowning by Numbers," by Peter Greenaway from England, for Best Artistic Collaboration. The Golden Camera prize for the best first film by a young director went to "Saahm Bombay" by the Indian director Mira Nair.



Forest Whitaker in Cannes.

The awards followed a lively weekend with much press attention for the showing on Saturday of "Bird."

Sir David Lean, the director of "Bridge on the River Kwai," "Lawrence of Arabia" and "Dr. Zhivago," was given a testimonial banquet by the British film industry.

With the playwrights Robert Bolt and Christopher Hampton, Lean, now 80, has prepared a screen script from Joseph Conrad's novel "Nostromo," set in an imaginary South American land. Serge Silberman, producer of the last Luis Buñuel film, will produce, with shooting in Mexico and Spain. It is due to go before the cameras in September.

Omar Sharif, who acted in Lean's films, told at the dinner of how Lean has rehearsed him to accept an expected Academy Award, urging him to walk slowly to the platform when his name was called. These exacting instructions proved unnecessary when the Oscar went to another actor.

Lean in his speech belabored several producers who had thwarted his projects and one who had been very tardy in paying his earnings on "Lawrence of Arabia."

Klaus Kinski, who has written,

directed and acted in a film on Paganini, called a press conference to complain of the festival's rejection of this work. He shook his long scarlet-tinted locks in indignation and denounced two Germans who have directed other films of his as incompetent idiots. He then accused a photographer of getting too close to him and stomped in anger from the conference hall.

The Chinese delegation to the festival brings news of China's "new wave" in the cinema, of which Chen Kaige's film "The King of the Children" is a sample. It has won favor here and its director has emerged as the most promising of younger directors to have been discovered at this year's festival.

He was born in Beijing in 1953, the son of a well-known moviemaker. His father was arrested during the Cultural Revolution and Chen was sent from high school to be "re-educated" in the country. In 1975, he began his career in motion pictures, taking employment in the Beijing film academy — as a plumber.

Later he studied at the Guangxi studios. He made his first feature, "Yellow Earth," the story of a young soldier who collects folk songs, introducing a poetic note into his treatment, a novelty after years of socialist realism. He followed it with "The Big Parade," depicting the grueling training of an airborne squadron to prepare for the 1984 October celebrations of the 35th anniversary of Communist China in Tien. Both films were banned, but afterward appeared in re-edited versions.

Chen had a role in "The Last Emperor" during its filming in China and was invited to the United States as a visiting scholar, where he is lecturing at New York University's film school. He is planning to make a film in New York, the story of a Chinese woman who emigrated after the Cultural Revolution to settle in the city.

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78%	12	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
78%	12	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
78%	12	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
78%	12	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
78%	12	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
78%	12	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
78%	12	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
78%	12	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
78%	12	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
78%	12	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
78%	12	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
78%	12	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
78%	12	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
78%	12	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%																																													

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Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	52-Week Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
120 1/2	119 1/2	IBM	3.10	2.7	15	120 1/2	119 1/2	IBM	3.10	2.7	15
119 1/2	118 1/2	AT&T	2.00	3.5	12	119 1/2	118 1/2	AT&T	2.00	3.5	12
118 1/2	117 1/2	GE	1.00	4.0	10	118 1/2	117 1/2	GE	1.00	4.0	10
117 1/2	116 1/2	3M	1.00	3.0	12	117 1/2	116 1/2	3M	1.00	3.0	12
116 1/2	115 1/2	Boeing	1.00	3.0	12	116 1/2	115 1/2	Boeing	1.00	3.0	12
115 1/2	114 1/2	McDonald's	1.00	3.0	12	115 1/2	114 1/2	McDonald's	1.00	3.0	12
114 1/2	113 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12	114 1/2	113 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12
113 1/2	112 1/2	Domino's	1.00	3.0	12	113 1/2	112 1/2	Domino's	1.00	3.0	12
112 1/2	111 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12	112 1/2	111 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12
111 1/2	110 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12	111 1/2	110 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12
110 1/2	109 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12	110 1/2	109 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12
109 1/2	108 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12	109 1/2	108 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12
108 1/2	107 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12	108 1/2	107 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12
107 1/2	106 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12	107 1/2	106 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12
106 1/2	105 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12	106 1/2	105 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12
105 1/2	104 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12	105 1/2	104 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12
104 1/2	103 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12	104 1/2	103 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12
103 1/2	102 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12	103 1/2	102 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12
102 1/2	101 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12	102 1/2	101 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12
101 1/2	100 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12	101 1/2	100 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12
100 1/2	99 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12	100 1/2	99 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12
99 1/2	98 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12	99 1/2	98 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12
98 1/2	97 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12	98 1/2	97 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12
97 1/2	96 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12	97 1/2	96 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12
96 1/2	95 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12	96 1/2	95 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12
95 1/2	94 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12	95 1/2	94 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12
94 1/2	93 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12	94 1/2	93 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12
93 1/2	92 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12	93 1/2	92 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12
92 1/2	91 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12	92 1/2	91 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12
91 1/2	90 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12	91 1/2	90 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12
90 1/2	89 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12	90 1/2	89 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12
89 1/2	88 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12	89 1/2	88 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12
88 1/2	87 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12	88 1/2	87 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12
87 1/2	86 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12	87 1/2	86 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12
86 1/2	85 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12	86 1/2	85 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12
85 1/2	84 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12	85 1/2	84 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12
84 1/2	83 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12	84 1/2	83 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12
83 1/2	82 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12	83 1/2	82 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12
82 1/2	81 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12	82 1/2	81 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12
81 1/2	80 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12	81 1/2	80 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12
80 1/2	79 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12	80 1/2	79 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12
79 1/2	78 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12	79 1/2	78 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12
78 1/2	77 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12	78 1/2	77 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12
77 1/2	76 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12	77 1/2	76 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12
76 1/2	75 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12	76 1/2	75 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12
75 1/2	74 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12	75 1/2	74 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12
74 1/2	73 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12	74 1/2	73 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12
73 1/2	72 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12	73 1/2	72 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12
72 1/2	71 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12	72 1/2	71 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12
71 1/2	70 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12	71 1/2	70 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12
70 1/2	69 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12	70 1/2	69 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12
69 1/2	68 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12	69 1/2	68 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12
68 1/2	67 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12	68 1/2	67 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12
67 1/2	66 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12	67 1/2	66 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12
66 1/2	65 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12	66 1/2	65 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12
65 1/2	64 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12	65 1/2	64 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12
64 1/2	63 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12	64 1/2	63 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12
63 1/2	62 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12	63 1/2	62 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12
62 1/2	61 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12	62 1/2	61 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12
61 1/2	60 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12	61 1/2	60 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12
60 1/2	59 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12	60 1/2	59 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12
59 1/2	58 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12	59 1/2	58 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12
58 1/2	57 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12	58 1/2	57 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12
57 1/2	56 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12	57 1/2	56 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12
56 1/2	55 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12	56 1/2	55 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12
55 1/2	54 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12	55 1/2	54 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12
54 1/2	53 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12	54 1/2	53 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12
53 1/2	52 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12	53 1/2	52 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12
52 1/2	51 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12	52 1/2	51 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12
51 1/2	50 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12	51 1/2	50 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12
50 1/2	49 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12	50 1/2	49 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12
49 1/2	48 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12	49 1/2	48 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12
48 1/2	47 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12	48 1/2	47 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12
47 1/2	46 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12	47 1/2	46 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12
46 1/2	45 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12	46 1/2	45 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12
45 1/2	44 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12	45 1/2	44 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12
44 1/2	43 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12	44 1/2	43 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12
43 1/2	42 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12	43 1/2	42 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12
42 1/2	41 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12	42 1/2	41 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12
41 1/2	40 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12	41 1/2	40 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12
40 1/2	39 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12	40 1/2	39 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12
39 1/2	38 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12	39 1/2	38 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12
38 1/2	37 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12	38 1/2	37 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12
37 1/2	36 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12	37 1/2	36 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12
36 1/2	35 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12	36 1/2	35 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12
35 1/2	34 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12	35 1/2	34 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12
34 1/2	33 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12	34 1/2	33 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12
33 1/2	32 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12	33 1/2	32 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12
32 1/2	31 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12	32 1/2	31 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12
31 1/2	30 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12	31 1/2	30 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12
30 1/2	29 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12	30 1/2	29 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12
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27 1/2	26 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12	27 1/2	26 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12
26 1/2	25 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12	26 1/2	25 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12
25 1/2	24 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12	25 1/2	24 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12
24 1/2	23 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12	24 1/2	23 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12
23 1/2	22 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12	23 1/2	22 1/2	Wendy's	1.00	3.0	12
22 1/2	21 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0	12
21 1/2	20 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12	21 1/2	20 1/2	Jack-in-the-Box	1.00	3.0	12
20 1/2	19 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12	20 1/2	19 1/2	Sonic Drive-Ins	1.00	3.0	12
19 1/2	18 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12	19 1/2	18 1/2	Hardee's	1.00	3.0	12
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17 1/2	16 1/2	Arby's	1.00	3.0							

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

KaiserTech Accepts Maxxam Takeover Bid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
OAKLAND, California — KaiserTech Ltd. said Monday it had agreed to be acquired by its largest shareholder, Maxxam Group Inc., for about \$720 million.

KaiserTech is the parent of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., the fifth-largest U.S. aluminum company. Maxxam, a New York-based real estate and forest products company indirectly controlled by the Texas financier Charles E. Hirsch, offered \$19.375 a share for all of the stock in KaiserTech it does not already own.

Maxxam currently holds 8.4 million shares of the KaiserTech's 45.4 million shares of common stock and an option to purchase another 8.2 million shares of preferred stock, equal to a 32.1 percent stake. KaiserTech's stock fell 25 cents to \$17.875 on the New York Stock Exchange. The company had said earlier this month that it was expecting at least one takeover bid.

Maxxam said on May 5 it was contemplating making a bid. A KaiserTech spokesman said the company also had considered and rejected a leveraged buyout mounted by a New York investment firm, which he declined to name. That bid could have included KaiserTech managers, the spokesman said.

KaiserTech said it planned to call a special meeting of shareholders as soon as possible to vote on the offer. The bid requires approval by holders of at least two-thirds of the shares not owned by Maxxam.

Maxxam said it had been advised by Salomon Inc. that the price of \$19.375 per share was fair. Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. and PaineWebber Inc., Maxxam's financial advisers, are confident of arranging financing for the deal, KaiserTech added.

Maxxam acquired a 27 percent holding in KaiserTech earlier this year for \$223 million from Alan E. Clore, a British investor who has served as chairman of the company.

Last year, Mr. Clore told the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission that he had defaulted on \$140 million of loans that he had taken out to buy KaiserTech stock. News of Mr. Clore's plan to sell his holdings to Maxxam triggered a lawsuit by five KaiserTech directors, who alleged that he intended to "pack" the KaiserTech board with Maxxam nominees as a condition of the sale.

Another lawsuit brought by the company against Mr. Clore accused him of reaping \$4 million through illegal trading in KaiserTech stock by failing to hold the shares for six months.

Federal law requires corporate officers and major stockholders to retain shares for at least six months prior to selling them.

In 1985, Maxxam bought another California-based company, Pacific Lumber Co., for \$868 million. (Reuters/UPI)

Motown Records Tempting Bidders

By Geraldine Fabrikant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Motown Records, once known as the premier record company for black artists, may soon be sold, well-placed experts in the industry say.

The sources said Saturday that MCA Records and Boston Ventures, an investment banking firm, were negotiating to acquire Motown Records from Motown Industries, the privately held black-owned company that also has music publishing and film operations.

It is not certain that the record company will be sold. But there are believed to be a number of bidders, with MCA Records and Boston Ventures among the leaders. The price would be in the area of \$75 million to \$90 million, according to the sources.

Motown Records has a catalogue that includes records by the Temptations, the Four Tops, Michael Jackson and the Jackson Five, and Diana Ross and the Supremes. In recent years, however, both Motown's reputation and its star roster have lost much of their allure. Today the company's two important artists are Stevie Wonder and Lionel Richie.

A spokesman in Motown's publicity department said the company would not comment on the reports. Executives at Boston Ventures also declined to comment. Irving Zoff, chairman of the MCA Entertainment



The singers Lionel Richie and Stevie Wonder are among the few important artists still recording on the Motown label, which has declined in reputation.

Group owned by MCA Inc., did not return telephone calls.

MCA is the U.S. distributor for Motown Records. Motown's overseas distribution is handled by Bertelsmann AG of West Germany. Berry Gordy Jr., who built Motown Records and still owns it, has stepped back from day-to-day management. He reportedly has considered selling the company before, and MCA Records negotiated unsuccessfully to acquire Motown Records in December 1986.

Last year, when Jay Lasker

resigned as Motown's president and chief operating officer in a management shake-up, company executives said their goal was to add more non-American performers to the company's roster.

Motown also owns Motown Music Publishing, a music publishing operation, and a film division.

Although MCA Records and Boston Ventures are bidding separately, people familiar with the negotiations say that the two could come up with a joint deal. Nevertheless, there are still other bidders rumored to be in the picture.

Western Union Has \$625 Million Loss After Charge

Reuters

UPPER SADDLE RIVER, New Jersey — Western Union Corp. said Monday it posted a first-quarter loss of \$625.2 million, after a loss of only \$18.8 million a year earlier, because it took a \$603 million charge for restructuring its operations.

The financially troubled communications company, which began its restructuring about two years ago, said the charge reflected a write-down in the value of some business facilities it planned to sell, including those for microwave transmission, voice switching and other related operations.

The company is seeking to become a provider of specialized communications services for businesses and consumers, but without owning many of the transmission facilities, which carry large fixed costs.

Without the charge, the loss would have been little changed at \$22.3 million from a year earlier. Sales rose 14.6 percent to \$234.6 million from \$204.6 million.

The charge also includes provisions for employee severance and pension expenses. Western Union said last month it expected to cut its work force by more than 1,800 by the end of 1988, a reduction of about 25 percent from January levels.

The company said Monday it would explore ways to "further streamline its operations."

Spain Queries Deutsche on Stake

Reuters

MADRID — Spain's central bank has held talks with Deutsche Bank AG about the West German bank's 39.05 percent stake in Banco Comercial Transatlantico, a Deutsche Bank official has said.

The local official said Sunday that Deutsche had not been formally asked during Friday's talks to lower its stake in the Spanish bank. A Barcelona newspaper said Saturday that the central bank had promoted a plan for Deutsche to sell a 10 percent stake in Banco Trans to Banco Exterior de España. The Deutsche official acknowledged that the bank wanted to acquire control of Banco Trans, which is based in Barcelona and has a network of 102 offices. But he said he knew nothing of a plan requiring Deutsche to reduce its stake now.

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Brill Corp.	1 1/2	2 1/2
Chiron	15 1/2	15 1/2
Gold Corp. USA Inc.	4 1/2	5 1/2
Goodmark Food	10 1/2	10 1/2
MAG Holdings	1 1/2	1 1/2
NAV-AIR	3 1/2	3 1/2

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Analysts See Profit Surging at Japan's Electronics Makers

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's electronics giants, which were expected to face hard times after the stock market collapse in October, instead will post glowing results for the year ended March 31, analysts said Monday.

Toshiba Corp., Fujitsu Ltd., NEC Corp. and others are expected to announce this week double- and triple-digit increases in operating profit, far exceeding forecasts made six months ago, the analysts said.

"We've come from the extremes of bad forecasts to a very buoyant outlook," said Carole Ryavec, vice president of equities research at Salomon Brothers Asia Ltd. "The original forecast for Black Monday was for an immediate and deep downturn in spending, especially in the U.S.," she said. "The loss of wealth would not be recaptured for years to come." The Dow Jones industrial average played a record 508 points on Black Monday, Oct. 19, and sharp declines followed on other exchanges.

Now the prospect of a U.S. recession seems remote, and the Tokyo Stock Exchange has hit new records. Profitability should continue to improve until the 1989-90 fiscal year, the analysts said.

In Japan and the United States, purchases of personal computers and peripherals are robust. Semiconductor prices and profits have soared. A housing boom in Japan is spurring buying of expensive items like big-screen televisions and video cameras.

The strong year, which has risen 50 percent against the dollar since late 1985, hit the earnings of the electronics companies hard in 1986-87. Profit increases for 1987-88 will be made to look all the more dramatic as a result, analysts said.

Japanese companies to some extent have overcome the yen's rise by expanding overseas output, cutting costs and raising prices. Some electronics companies have fared better than others.

In general, industrial electronics firms are seen as performing best, followed by makers of consumer and precision electronics.

Semiconductors are crucial. Profit margins on 256-kilobit dynamic random access memory, or DRAM, microchips are now nearly 50 percent, according to analysts. That means flush times for companies like NEC, Toshiba and Hitachi Ltd.

Toshiba's profits on one-megabit DRAMs, of which it produces five million a

month, are about 1,000 yen (\$8) each, or 100 percent, said Masahiro Shirata, an analyst at Nikko Research Center Ltd., an arm of Nikko Securities Co.

Toshiba's investments in research have made it the leader in advanced memory chips, he said.

Jardine Fleming expects Toshiba to report a doubling in operating profit for 1987-88, to 75 billion yen from 36.35 billion yen the previous year.

Losses of 5 billion to 10 billion yen, incurred after U.S. sanctions were imposed on a subsidiary, Toshiba Machine Corp., for selling high-tech goods to the Soviet Union, do not look so hefty in comparison.

NEC, despite being the highest maker of semiconductors in the world, is not likely to do as well. Jardine Fleming expects NEC's operating profit to show a 17 percent gain for 1987-88 from the previous year's 66.1 billion yen. NEC, seeking to sharpen its edge in a variety of electronic technologies, spends about 16 percent of sales on research and development, far more than its competitors.

Hitachi's semiconductor sales are expected to help it boost operating profits this year

by 30 to 50 percent from last year's 84.63 billion yen, analysts said.

Fujitsu's operating profit, benefiting from strong sales of computers and semiconductors, is expected to increase by 53 to 156 percent over the 29.28 billion yen recorded in 1986-87, they said.

Operating profit at Mitsubishi Electric Corp. should be up 12 percent from 49.77 billion yen in 1986-87, Jardine Fleming said.

Profit growth at consumer electronics firms, hurt to a greater extent by the strong yen, should be far slower.

For Sony Corp., Jardine Fleming expects operating profit to total 12.5 billion yen after a loss in 1986-87 of 6.63 billion yen. Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd. is expected to post a 140 percent increase and Sharp Corp. a 45 percent rise.

Profitability also is improving at makers of precision equipment such as cameras and office equipment. These companies, however, have the farthest to go toward recouping their peak profit levels of the early 1980s.

Jardine Fleming forecasts an increase of 6 percent in operating profit at Fuji Photo Film Co. Last week, Ricoh Co. announced a 43.4 percent rise for the fiscal year.

TRADE: Canada Debates U.S. Pact

(Continued from first finance page)
years of all tariff and most non-tariff barriers in what is already the world's largest two-nation trading relationship. Americans and Canadians exchanged more than \$150 billion of goods and services last year.

Among other things, the pact would eliminate or substantially restrict most Canadian controls over U.S. investment and energy trade, two issues that have long been a cause of friction with Washington.

For Mr. Mulroney, an uphill battle for the agreement lies ahead. Although recent polls show a narrow majority of the decided voters favoring free trade, about 35 percent of those polled say they have yet to make up their minds.

Moreover, other issues, including the low personal approval ratings that Mr. Mulroney has been receiving in the polls, have pushed the Conservatives down to 28 percent of decided voters in the Gallup ratings, against 41 percent for the Liberals and 31 percent for the New Democrats.

Supporters of free trade include most big Canadian businesses, while the big trade unions are strongly against it. The provincial governments of Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British

Columbia are adamantly in favor, but Ontario, the nation's economic powerhouse, is opposed.

The country's two most influential newspapers are divided, too: The Globe and Mail of Toronto, regarded as the newspaper of the establishment, is for the pact, and The Toronto Star, a more popular daily, is against it.

Last month Mr. Mulroney, 49, recalled that he coterred the 1984 general election as a 20-point underdog to the ruling Liberals but won a landslide victory.

But his upbeat view is not widely shared in the business community, which remains nervous about a possibility of the pact collapsing amid a ground-swell of opposition here.

Previous attempts to liberalize trade with the United States have failed three times in the past century. The anxiety on Bay Street, Toronto's financial center, was demonstrated on Wednesday: The Canadian dollar fell half a cent, its biggest one-day drop this year, to 80.25 United States cents after the Ontario premier, David Peterson, threatened a court fight to block the free trade pact. The Canadian dollar has since edged up slightly to 80.35 cents.

BCal Merger Is Expected To Slice Into BA's Profit

Reuters

LONDON — British Airways PLC is likely to report an increase in pretax profit Tuesday to between £240 million and £250 million (\$447.2 million and \$465.9 million) for the year ended March 31, analysts say, but could face an extraordinary charge of about £120 million on its takeover of British Caledonian Group.

Analysts said the merger made a profit forecast extremely difficult. BA posted a £162 million profit in the 1986-87 fiscal year.

For 1987-88, "We know that BA will take a big hit below the line on BCal," said Ian Wild, an analyst with Barclays de Zoete Wedd. "The extraordinary item could be nearer £120 million."

BA acquired its smaller rival in December for £250 million. The deal included such intangibles as route licenses and airport rights. In merging operations, BA could face layoff costs of £30 million to £40 million as it eliminates as many as 2,000 jobs, Mr. Wild said. BA could face similar costs in writing down Caledonian's fleet.

Analysts said there would be a temptation for BA to write off as many of the costs resulting from the merger as possible. "I suspect most of BCal's net assets will go," one analyst said. Caledonian had net assets of about £120 million.

BA could write down the assets to avoid reporting heavier charges against profit for depreciation. It might prefer to take a one-time extraordinary hit on profit rather than record heavy losses each time it sells a Caledonian asset, one analyst said.

The fourth-quarter results could include a £10 million pretax loss directly attributable to Caledonian, analysts also predicted. Karl Fransson of Warburg Securities predicted that BA would report revenue of about £3.7 billion for the fiscal year, against £3.26 billion in 1986-87. Earnings per share were projected by Mr. Wild at around 23 pence, against 30.5 pence the previous year.

On the London Stock Exchange, BA's stock slipped 3 pence to 148 pence per share in late trading.

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Supreme Court Won't Reverse Kodak Merger

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court refused on Monday to reverse a merger between units of Eastman Kodak Co. and Fujitsu Industries Ltd. that created the largest wholesale photo-finishing operation in the United States.

The court rejected a competitor's arguments that the deal violates antitrust laws. The competitor, Photocolor Corp. of San Bernardino, California, sought to block the merger pending the outcome of its antitrust lawsuit seeking \$300 million in damages.

Kodak and Atlanta-based Fujitsu Industries agreed in December to create Qualex Inc., combining the Fujitsu subsidiary Colorcraft Corp. with Kodak laboratories. In March, a U.S. appeals court allowed the merger to proceed. Photocolor said Kodak's "Colorwatch" marketing program allowed Kodak to control supply and demand by requiring participating retail stores to send film for processing only to wholesale photo-finishing facilities that use Kodak photographic paper and chemicals exclusively.

EXPRESS: U.S. Courier in Trade Fight With Japan

(Continued from first finance page)

mic can get an even start," said Clyde McWay, vice president for Asia of Continental Airlines Corp. "Federal Express is a totally unique package - the package is in the hands of the same company from the time it's picked up from your desk until the time it is delivered."

"However you cut it, what the Japanese argument comes down to is curtailment of competition," the airline executive added. "They're afraid of it. Federal Express is caught in the middle this time, but we've all been there."

Transport Ministry officials denied they were deliberately holding up Federal Express to give Japanese companies more time.

"That kind of observation is vexing and regrettable," said Hisayasu Horike, chief of the treaty section in the ministry's international air transport division.

Japanese press reports quote officials as saying that Federal Express earlier had agreed to the restrictions and then went public in an attempt to extract more concessions.

This dispute is the latest attempt by Federal Express to win permission from both U.S. and Japanese officials to fly its own planes into Japan.

Air routes between nations are tightly controlled. It was not until the spring of 1985, after years of acrimonious negotiations, that the

United States and Japan signed a memorandum of understanding to allow a new kind of service - a small-package carrier - to fly between them.

The 1985 agreement stipulates that the government choose one company to offer small-package service, and early this year, after lengthy hearings, the U.S. Transportation Department decided on Federal Express. The company then had to find a Japanese partner to help pick up and deliver packages within Japan.

Mr. Allen, the attorney for Federal Express, said it was only after all these arrangements were complete and the company was about to begin offering four flights a week that Federal Express learned of what it considered new and unfair restrictions.

Federal Express has been abiding by a 70-pound (31.7-kilogram) weight limit on packages sent between the United States and Japan. The purpose of the limit, the Transport Ministry says, is to keep Federal Express's business separate from existing air cargo services, which carry heavier weights.

Now, Mr. Allen says, the ministry is applying that limit to packages that are routed through Tokyo their way to other destinations. He argues that Japan does not have the right to control packages that are not bound for Japan, and that to impose the weight limit would

curb Federal Express's business in other Asian countries.

Mr. Horike, said that any package passing through Japan was subject to Japanese regulations.

"It is wrong for the American side to say this is a new restriction," he said. "Their claim that they can send cargo over 70 pounds to third countries via Tokyo is not supported by common-sense international aviation rules."

Japanese press reports quoted Japanese industry sources as saying that Federal Express could not make a profit on its small-package business to Tokyo alone.

The sources reportedly said the company was trying to offer a cargo service to Southeast Asia by sending cargo to Tokyo along with small packages, and then flying the cargo out of Tokyo to Asian clients on other airline flights. Federal Express does not have the right to fly out of Tokyo to Southeast Asia.

Federal Express also is protesting another regulatory snag: The ministry no longer is allowing Federal Express to use a time-saving documentation system.

In the past, if one company was sending several small packages to a single location, Federal Express would fill out one master form and then use computer-coded stickers on the other packages. A computer scan of the stickers provides the same information as the master form.

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8.225	13-04	78.08	80.80	Britannia 93 Gb	89
7	18-08	99.93	99.9%	Britannia 96 Gb	8.1
7%	09-89	99.35	97.65	Citicorp 89/91 Gb	7%

7%	29-07	97.75	98.00	Midland Prod Feb 90	7
7.125	31-05	97.00	99.25	Midland Int 99	7%
6%	31-05	97.25	97.50	Mitsubishi Exch Jun 01	7%

177	99.48	99.73	E.C.U
143	99.95	99.96	
142	99.98	99.98	

Source: Credit Suisse

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

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1. *General*

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1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

